THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,693—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3.30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
13th July.	CALEDONIA	8000	MARMORA	10500
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000		
3rd Aug.	EGYPT	8000		
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6069	MOLDAVIA	11000
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6030	MALOJA	12431
31st ,,	HIMALAYA	7000		
7th Sept.	SALSETTE	6030	MONGOLIA	10500
14th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
21st ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MEDINA	12358
28th ,,	ARCADIA	7500		
5th Oct.	SALSETTE	7000	MALWA	10883
12th ,,	EGYPT	8000		
19th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MOOLTAN	9621
26th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
2nd Nov.	MALOJA	12431		
9th ,,	INDIA	8000		
16th ,,	SALSETTE	7060	MOREA	10800
23rd ,,	ARABIA	8000		
30th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MARMORA	10500
	MEDINA	12358		

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Trieste	5095	N. Ivancich	1st Aug
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Nov

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 993 „ 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste ..... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 693 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste ..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 832 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Austria	7590	D. Cosulich	6th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
63, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per „ *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing, Date, Time, Route via.
Linga..... 2185 Friday 12th July † 6 a m. direct.
Dumra.... 1695 Thurs. 18th July 9 a.m.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 18th July, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 24th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charaar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Saturday 13th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 20th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
11th July, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Lahore	6875	.....	.....	9 July*	.....
City of Paris	9200	.....	.....	20 July†	.....
City of Manchester	5551	.....	.....	23 July	.....
City of York	7806	.....	13 July	31 July*	
Newby Hall	4388	.....	20 „	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 „	13 „	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6539	30 „	22 „	12 „	
City of Athens	5594	8 Aug.	31 „	20 „	
City of Lahore	6875	21 „	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall. The Newby Hall is "B" class.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1913
City of Calcutta	7912	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 23 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 „	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8800	5 Oct.	.....	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 „	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 „	Marseilles 31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 „	Naples.....8 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles 16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6873	20 „	.....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	802
Liverpool	693	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Paket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of ½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... £400,000
RESERVE..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DIAMONDS

It is because they are the visible emblems of love and marriage that FINGER RINGS are considered the most interesting of all objects of JEWELLERY and as they are really the popular product of civilisation they naturally carry sympathetic concern and value. Not only does the DIAMOND dominate to-day, as the favourite stone for rings, but it also holds its own in the first position as the chief ornament of most other forms of jewellery. We have a magnificent collection of

ENGAGEMENT RINGS

of unapproached QUALITY in DIAMONDS. From the rich man's point of view, of course, there is much to be said in favour of DIAMONDS, but there is much satisfaction also to be found in

BEAUTIFUL COLOURED STONES

Such as the Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Opal, Turquoise &c., delightfully set as the centres of clusters of small diamonds, or set alternately in various sizes of half hoops, and also many other fancies. A full casket of jewelled rings in these days certainly does not betray vanity, but rather discloses artistic LOVE FOR THE BEAUTIFUL; and a full casket of jewels also affords the opportunity to those who credit stones with occult influences, to wear particular stones which have been allocated as proper to wear at certain seasons. Every day has its own gem. Sunday the Yellow Topaz; Monday, Pearls; Tuesday, Rubies; Wednesday, Sapphires; Thursday, Amethyst; Friday, Emerald; Saturday, Diamond. The months also have their appropriate gems. January, the Garnet; February, Amethyst; March, Bloodstone; April, Diamond; May, Emerald; June, Agate; July, Cornelian; August, Sardonyx; September, Chrysolite; October, Opal; November, Topaz, and in December, Turquoise. It will be apparent from the foregoing that a very large casket is required to keep up with all the curious rules for wearing jewels. But apart from such fancies or scruples, there is a charm and novelty in variety, and as there are eight fingers and two thumbs to a pair of hands, many will feel it a pleasure to be able to wear a succession of finger rings. Inspection of our stock of PICKED STONES will reveal to you the fact that quality for quality there is only one house in Bombay where the Best Value In DIAMONDS can be obtained.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand, Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.
When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS
IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

In General Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE.—A remedy far superior to all chlorodynes on the market. An invaluable and extremely palatable remedy in all cases of Dysentery, Diarrhœa and all Stomach derangements. Re. 1 per bottle only.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) An extraordinarily successful remedy in all female disorders. Highly recommended in all cases of suppressions and irregularities, etc. Guaranteed harmless. Rs. 3 only. Female Pills (mild) Re. 1 only.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An unrivalled and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing and removing all stains from the teeth, strengthening the gums, arresting and preventing decay, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath. Annas 4 per pot.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC has always proved successful in all skin diseases, even where all others have failed. Annas 8 per pot.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An extremely popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy cure of even the most obstinate urethal discharges. Rs. 3 only.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supplies all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and delivers same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—61, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Horaby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. O. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 4,600,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Telngtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europa, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISORIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 8th instant, and are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their CARGO landed at Prince's Dock D. & E. Sheds.

All claims for damages etc., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 16th instant.

No survey will be allowed after the removal of the goods from the Landing Shed.

D. G. TIMOSCI,
Agent, Societa N. Di. S. Marittimi.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following INTERIM DIVIDENDS have been declared namely :—

Rs. 200 per Share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 10 per Share on 40,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each.

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 29th July, to Shareholders, whose names are on the Register on 21st July, on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 22nd July to 5th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 10th July, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SHIAVAKSHA FAKIRJI DHALLA and DADABHOY FAKIRJI DHALLA, Executors of the last Will and Testament of FAKIRJI RUSTOMJI DHALLA, deceased, have contracted TO SELL absolutely to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement seven hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 23 and 24, New No. A-13527, Old Survey No. 152, New Survey No 3,7045, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under B Ward No. 3698 (1), and Street No. 1, all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Chikalwady Road, at Tardeo, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Shivjee Hema, on or towards the North by Chikalwady Road aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by the said Road and partly by the property of the Zorosstrian Building Association, and on or towards the South by the property of the said Zorosstrian Building Association and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1912.

JEHANGIR AND SEERVAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI DEWKORE, wife of HARGOWANDAS VIJBHUKHANDAS and daughter of ICHHALAL PRANJIVANDAS, has contracted TO SELL the property hereunder discribed to my client.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his Office, No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the South side of Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 612 square yards or thereabouts Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue with other adjoining land under Collector's Old Nos. 17-17, New Nos. 81-82, Old Survey Nos. 525-525, and New Survey No. 7494, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 905 (5), and Street No. 82 D. and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Karsondas Dharamsey, on or towards the West by the property of the vendor Bai Dewkorebai, on or towards the North by the Girgaum Back Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Karsondas Dharamsey.—Dated this 10th day of July, 1912.

F. P. PAVRI.
Purchaser's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration Limited to Government paper of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 standing in the name of SITABAI, widow of RAMNATH PANDURANG, late of Bombay, Khastriya Hindu, inhabitant residing at Thakoredwar Road outside the Fort, and belonging to KUMLABAI, a minor being the daughter's daughter of the said SITABAI, deceased.

RAMBAI alias SAVITRIBAI, wife of NARAYAN GOPINATH of Bombay, Khastrya Hindu Inhabitant, and a daughter of the deceased residing at Girgaum Back Road outside the Fort.....Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR NARAYEN GANESH CHANDAVARKAR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twelve and in the third year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 5th day of July, 1912.

Messrs. JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

PARA RUBBER SEEDS AND STUMPS.

H. D. CONSTANTINE & SONS Specialize in Exporting Ceylon Plantation Para Rubber Seeds and Stumps, to all parts of the World.

Write for seed Cocoanut and King Cocoanut and Plants, Tea, Cinnamon, Cacao Seeds, &c.

Special discount for Customers and for large orders.

Telegrams:—Constantine Kalutara, Ceylon, A. B. C. 5th Ed.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MADRAS COAL COMPANY, LTD.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE 20, MOORE STREET, MADRAS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000.

DIVIDED into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SHARES NOW OFFERED FOR SALE.
Only a portion is now available for public.

Apply for particulars at once to :—
THE MANAGING AGENTS.

WANTED :—AGENTS, CANVASSERS and BROKERS, on salary and commission with future prospects in the permanent staff.

AMUSEMENTS.

A FINE FUND OF FASCINATING FEATURES
AT
AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,
THIS WEEK.
FAITHFUL MINSTREL
A GRAND NEW COLOURED FILM
TOGETHER WITH.

An all-round lively Programme.
HER GOLDEN LOCKS.
CLEVER LITTLE COMEDY.
THE FAITHFUL MINSTREL.
A FEAST OF COLOUR.
THE TEST.
A STORY OF TRUE LOVE
SHADOW AND SUNSHINE.
A TALE OF BLACK AND WHITE
FOOLSHEAD JEALOUS.
You are bound to enjoy any Film if he is in it.
THREE USUAL SHOWS.
(FILMS FOR SALE : apply to the MANAGER.)
TELEPHONE No. 1271.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.
PRINCESS STREET. BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s 3¾d. to 1s. 4²³⁄₃₂d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
1½ hour { TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY. } 1½ hour
7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.
CHIEF ATTRACTION
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as camp, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, almyrahs, cupboards, iron safe, by Miller, 53 by 30 by 26 inches, phonographs, sofas, chairs.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. S. T. Tellery, such as iron safe, daggers, spears, swords, weighing scale, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 light second-hand victoria.
The property of a gentleman, leaving India.—
1 bay Australian gelding, nice looking, goes in Victoria, and is quiet in harness and saddle and is on regular hard work at present, a good jumper, and no vice.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 11th July, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VIYELLA FLANNEL
THE BEST WEARS,
for India.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?
ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplied everything that a man should have.
PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
WRITE TO-DAY :—VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, &c., Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5 Apply Box No. 498, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

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PAINTS
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE. I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

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THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with use of Dining Room, etc. Over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, shower and W. C. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 2,002, care of "Bombay Gazette".

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.
Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.
WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light & Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 2,001, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET—AT ANDHERI, beautifully situated FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in nice Garden. Two bed and Bath Rooms. Dining and Drawing Room. Perfect water supply, nice Garden. Moderate Rent. Apply Box No. 75, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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POONA SEASON.—Beautiful BUNGALOWS TO BE LET. Also LANDS and BUNGALOWS FOR SALE. Apply,
J. D. COOPER,
House Agent,
Poona.

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WANTED, MANAGER, for an up-to-date Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills. Applicants must be thoroughly conversant in both Spinning and Weaving departments and to have a good knowledge of Indian Cotton and labour. Apply with copies of testimonials, and salary expected, to—
"X," care of this Paper.

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FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.
Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars to MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

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Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

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1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
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1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
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1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

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1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
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1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

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1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
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Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

CEMENT
HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES :
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LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS
has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to
KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED energetic and influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

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ESTABLISHED 1847.
FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,
RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...6,551 for	£ 2 249,059
New Premiums (1911)...		,, 104,847
Annual Income ...		,, 1,468,028
Assets		,,10,505,564
Total Payments under Policies		,,28,032,890

Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910... ... ... £ 442,000

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID .....£	29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
For full information apply to
H. F. LODGE,
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Chief Agents, Madras.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Yearly	Rs. 20 0
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Quarterly	,, 6 0
Monthly	,, 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	,, 13 8
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SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	,, 3-8	do.
Third Insertion... ...	,, 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	,, 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	,, 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	,, 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JULY 9.) [BOMBAY, JULY 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols	75 7-8	1-8	
do. Rentes	92 1-4		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	91 1-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	64 1-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	28	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence	28 1-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	60 7-8	1-8	
Exchanges on London at Paris	25·24		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·47 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·97 3-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3		since
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight	2 7-8	1-16	
do, Indian Bank Bills			unchgd
6 months' sight	3 5-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 1-8	1-8	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Mutilated.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Good business done
Futures	Firm.
Manchester	Firm and very active
Total Sales	... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,200 "
Imports	... 3,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·44—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·76 unchgd	6·72 —01	6·64 —02
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
6·59 —02	6·56 —02	6·55 — 2
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apr**
6·55 —02	6·55 —02	6·56 —02

New York Noon call Oct 12·14 Jan. 12·21.

New Orleans 19 a.m. Oct 12·31 Jan. 12·36.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Two Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	3,000
" Receipts at " last year	...	1,000
" Exports to Great Britain	...	2,000
" Exports to Continent	...	3,000
" Spot Cotton	...	12·15 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct 12·10+08 — Futures—Month of Dec. 12·17+07 — Advanced on firm Southern Spot market and declined later partially on covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 3-4 unchgd
Futures month of Oct	... 12·19+06
Futures month of Dec	... 12·30+03
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Our circular is bari·h. Acreage 36,000,000, The crop prospects are very good.

Liverpool, July 9.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ...Higher prices asked check business.

Tone Cloth ...Strong and advancing

Weft American "54" ... 11 3-4

Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17 1-8

Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.

Weft Egyptian "32" ... 11 3-4

Twist "32" W T C ... 10 1-4

Twist "32" B ... 13 3-4

Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 13 7 1-2

Twist "36" W T C ... 10 1-2

Twist "36" B ... 11

Twist "40" ... 14

Twist American "60" ... 16

Twist Egyptian "60" ... 16 3-4

Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 1-8

Geo Mayall's Yarn 11 1-8

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...6 4-32

Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers.

Months ... ... July-Aug.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal

Do. Months— ....

Do. Name of Ports— ....

Wheat White Karachi ... 37 3-4 unchgd

Do. Months— ... June-July

Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers

Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 3-4 unchgd

Do Months—June-July—London—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... .

Do. Month— ... .

Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... .

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ...

Do Month ... Unchanged

SEEDS.

SAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c		
ex-ship.	... 54 3-4	unchgd
Do. Months—	...	July-Aug
Do. Name of Ports—Hamboarg—Nearest		Value
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c.		
ex-ship	... Nominal	
Do. Months—	...	.....
Do. Name of Ports,—	...	.....
Brown Cawnpore	... 49 3-4	unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.		
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.		
Tone—Dull		

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 68 1-4	—1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.		
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers		
Tone—Quiet.		
Linseed Calcutta...	... 62s 6d	—6d
Do, Months—July-Aug.		
Do Name of Port—Business done—Quiet		
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 57 1-4	—1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug		
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.		

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-2-6 July-Aug. Hull—Nearest—value—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-2+1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 9+1-2 July Aug.—Value firm

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...	£ 85 1-2
Yellow Metal	...	£ 7 1 2—1-16
Standard Copper G M B	...	£ 7 4 1-8—1 5-8
English best tc'ected copper		£ 79

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...12s 6d.

ARRIVALS—

"Roath, Sardegna"

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bage) ... 5 9+1 1-2 value

Do, Months of Shipment...June-Aug

Tone—Quiet but steady

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Neglected.

Do Months of Shipments ... .

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...11 6-3 1-4

Months of Shipments ... August—Sellers

Tone—Opened Firm—Closed steady

E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ...

Months of Shipments ... .

Tone—Unchanged little doing

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal

Month of Shipments ... .

JAVA SUGAR.

Faw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—

Do. 10 6—Sept-Nov—Value

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—

Do. 10 7 1-2—Sept-Nov—Value

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—

Do. 12—July—Value.

Do. 11 10 1-2—Sept-Nov—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—

Do. 12 1 1-2—July—Value.

Do. 12—Sept.-Nov.—Value

Tone—Steady, very little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [10TH JULY, 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	19	23,451
B. B. and C. I. Railway	31	38,016

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Being Council Bills day there has been little business doing pending advice of allotments. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. August,
Do, do Francs	...170 1-2
Do, do Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 3-4
Shanghai "	...200
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 95 15-16 for Cash and 95 3-4 for the Settlement. There has been little business doing and rates close 1-16 lower for cash and unchanged for account.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 95 14	0
Settlement ...	" 95 12	0

BULLION :—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready at 28 and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 28 1-8. New York was 1-8 up at 60 7-8. The local market opened steadier at 71 3-16 ex-duty for ready, but has declined 1-8 during the day, closing as under. Only a small business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	23 15 6
Australian " ...	... "	23 15 6
Sovereigns ...	... "	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	... "	71 1 0
1st Settlement ...	... "	71 2 0
2nd Settlement ...	... "	71 4 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	... "	80 7 0
1st Settlement ...	... "	80 8 0
2nd Settlement ...	... "	80 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets closed steadier with a small advance. Liverpool almost recovered the decline advised in yesterday's opener. Messrs. Neill Brothers have published a bearish circular and they state that crop prospects are very good. This circular has so far had no effect on the market. The local market opened steadier, good Broach being quoted Rs. 308, and fully good Bengal Rs. 259 and during the morning prices advanced Re. 1. A fair business has been done in "cuttas," and there has been some enquiry for Khamgaon-Akola January. Rates close steady as under.

For ready cotton there has been some improvement in the demand. Prices keep very steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs.	318	March
Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	309	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	303	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... "	300	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	294	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... "	290	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	... "	273-4	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... "	265	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	... ... "	274	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	... "	281	Dec.
" " "	... "	287-8	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... "	260	Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	295	July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns	— "	264	"
Good M. G. Westerns	... "	275	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	12,000
Total Imports	...	11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·74 —02	6·70 —02	6·62 —02	6·57 —02

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·54 —02	6·53 —02	6·53 —02	6·54 —01	6·55 —01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 11	6 0 B.T.
September	... " 12	4 0 R.T.
Apl-May 1913	... " 11	1 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet and easier for ready.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	...Rs. 8	4 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	... " 8	5 0 B.T.
Yellow " "	... " 9	2 0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet.

Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 58 0 0 D J Nominal

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet and easier. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs 13	4 0 B. T.
Forward ...	... " 14	0 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 37 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready. ... ... Rs. 27 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :

Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 47 8 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 6 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 5	6 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept	"	5 8	0 "
" " May 1913	"	5 9	0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,777 1-2
Bank of India	66
Central Co-operative Bank Ld ...	21 1-2
Eastern Bank	87
Indian Specie	64

MILLS.

David	455
Kohinoor	780
Manookji Petit	2,727 1-2
New City Mill	965
New Great Eastern	245
Standard	1,340

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	164 1-2
Bombay E. S. & I. C. Preference...	187
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord.	306 1-4
Treacher & Co	487 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry	72
Tapti Valley	537 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	7,048	bales.
Wheat	44,978	cwts.
Linseed	20,066	"
Rapeseed	14,300	"
Gingellyseed	1,218	"
Poppyseed	1,749	"
Groundnuts...	1,621	"
Castorseed	1,624	"
Rice	13,193	"
Myrabollams...	886	"
Cottonseed	3,939	"
Mowrasted	1,066	"
Gram	4,591	"
Joowar	661	"
Maize	157	"
Barley	940	"

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 8th July.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13	£ 15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 6th July, 1912, by Council Bills ...	£ 5,487,805
Balance to be remitted from 7th July 1912, to 31st March, 1913 ...	£ 10,012,195

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—275 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 63 bales wool H Mehta and Co; 128 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 32 tons oil cake, A Moritz and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia s—3 bales skins, H M Halim.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—21 casks enrico, C J Mathews and Co; 800 casks skins ruries, N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Montebello s—3,220 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Scindia s—42 bales skins, H M Ualim.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—8,000 cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts musoor Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Oron s—400 bales cotton, Prier-de-Saone and Co; 901 cwts mustardseed, J A Beghie and Co; 4,603 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverjee and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co; 1,996 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 2.000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville-de-Oran s—1,500 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

Lord Stanley s—1,600 cwts cattle horns, E Mahomed.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders).

Tremorosh s—1,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy and Co; 1,996 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 595 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cottonfly and waste, K Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s—18 bales hides, M Zamoodin and Co; 302 bales cotton 1,005 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 200 cwts turmeric, Baner and Krause.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—345 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales twist M. Amersey and Co.

India s—100 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Ischia s—500 bales twist S. J. David and Co; 500 bales twist, the M. B. Kaisha 25 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—700 bales twist D. Sassoon and Co; 650 bales twist Framjie Sons and Co.

Bombay Maru s—12 bales cotton waste W. Wol and Sons.

Ischia s—150 bales twist S. Baldeodas.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HONGKONG MARKET.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co's Fortnightly Report.

Hongkong, June 21.

Bengal Opium :—We have a very quiet market. No sales are reported. Buyers are very scarce and the daily drop in prices rather frightened them. It is reported that one of the purchasers resold a part of his holding at dols. 2,800. Clearances during the period was 57 chests of Patna New, 10 chests of Patna Old, 25 chests of Benares New, and one chest of Benares Old, in all about 93 chests shipments about 10 chests of Benares New. Unsold stock is estimated at about 827 chests of Patna New, 1,075 chests of Patna Old, 293 chests of Benares New, and 209 chests of Benares Old, in all about 2,404 chests. Sold but uncleared stock, Patna New 480 chests, Patna Old 143 chests, Benares New 234 chests, Benares Old, 5 chests in all about 864 chests. No quotations can be given, as there are no buyers.

Malwa Opium :—Ruled quiet, only 4 chests changed hands at dols. 3,000 per picul. Shipments about 100 chests to North. Unsold stock about 2,856 chests. Uncleared stock is estimated at about 299 1-2 chests. Closing quotations dols. 2,900 at 3,100.

Cotton :—Quiet, no sales. Stock about 350 bales.

Sundry Articles :—A moderate business was reported both in Import as well as Export. Sales are reported in Bezoar-Stone at dols 140 (per catty), kismis at dols 13 at 18 (per picul), Mawej (raisins) at dols. 9 1-2 (per picul), cloves at dols 40 (per picul), and Borneal at dols 135 at 130 (per picul). In Export purchases were made in Zedoary at dols 10 (per picul), galangal at dols 5 (per picul), cassia lignea at dols 16 1-2 at 17 (per picul), dry ginger at dols 11 1-2 (per picul) and turmeric at dols 8 (per picul). The quotations are :—

FOR IMPORT ARTICLES,—(Price per Picul).

	dols.
Almonds	28
Apricots	19
B'Dellium	4-6
Bhesabole	7-10
Borax	14
Borneal	130
Cloves...	32-42
Bezoar Stone	140 (Catty)
Fennel Seeds	7-8
Gall Nuts	24-26
Genda Horns	140 (Catty)
Angoor (Grapes)	9-11
Gum Olibanum	5-16
Halibore	20-25 1-2
Kismiss	13-19
Ivory...	330-750
Myrabollams	3-4
Onions (basket)	0-75 cent
Patchuk	60-75
Quicksilver	142
Mavej (Raisins)	8-9 1-2
Rose oil	70-90
Rose Malaca	5-40 1-4
Safflower	11-14 1-2
Saffron (Catty)	5-11-
Sandalwood	13-28
Oil	250-35
Senna Leaves	5-8

FOR EXPORT ARTICLES.—(Price per Picul).

	dols.
China Roots	5-11
Camphor	90-93
" Oil	24-30
Cardamom Seeds	10-28
Cassia Lignea	16 1-2 17
" Oil	133
Galangal	5
Garlic	5-7
Dry Ginger	11-12
Wet Ginger	5 1-2
Glue	27
Peppermint Crystals	1700
" Oil	135-165
Star Aniseed	32
" Oil... ...	325 1-2
Sugar Candy	13 3-4
Turmeric	7-8 1-2
Vermilion	71-75 1-2
Wax	25
Green Beans	5 1-2-6
White Beans	6 6 1-2
Zedoary	10

EXCHANGE.—Closing quotations:

On India T. T. ...	...Rs. 1'1 1-2
" Demand ...	... " 151 3-4
On London T. T ...	... Sh 2-3 5 16d
" Demand ...	... Sh 2-3 2-8d
On Straits T. T. ...	... 88 7-8
On Shanghai T. T. ...	... 72 3-4
On Japan T. T. ...	... 99 1-2
Gold Leaf (100 Touch) ...	... 51 50 Cents
Bar Silver Ready ...	... 28 3-8

Yarn :—Owing to heavy clearances by the Chinese buyers during the past fortnight, yarn market ruled steady, and a very bumper business is reported in almost all counts and discriptions. Sales are reported in the following yarn :—

	dols.
50 China 6s. at	107
50 Moon 6s. at	107
600 Assur 10s. at	129 1-2
250 Bowreah 10s. at	127
150 Colaba 10s. at	123
200 Coronation 10s at	119
500 Crown 10s. at	119 1-2
750 Currimbhoy 10s.	127
750 David 10s.	129
250 Elphinstone 10s. at	121 1-2
400 Gold Mohour 10s. at	130
100 Hongkong 10s at	117
500 Indo-China 10s.	122
250 Naranjee 10s at	120
50 City 10s at	130
500 Pabaney 10s. at	117-124
400 Petit Mill 10s.	128 1-2
300 Phoenix 10s.	128
350 Sun 10s. at	123 1-2
100 Bo Cotton 12s at	127
250 Crescent 12s at	134
250 Currimbhoy 12s. at	131
750 Dawn 12s. at	130
100 Elphinstone 12s	124
100 Fazalbhoy 12 at	135
350 Indo-China 12s. at	128 1-2
350 Moon 12s. at	131 1-2
250 Pabaney 12s. at	125
150 Sun 12s. at	130 1-2
300 Bowreah 16s at	136
100 Dunbar 16s at	136
750 Naranjee 16s at	133
250 Sun 16s. at	136
500 China 20s. at	140
350 Currimbhoy 20s at	140
200 Fazulbhoy 20s at	141
500 Gold Mohour 20s. at	147
500 Indo-China 20s. at	141
400 Moon 20s at	139
400 Victoria 20s. at	145

In all sales of 100 bales of No. 6s., 6,300 bales of No. 10s, 2,850 bales of No. 12s, 1,400 bales of No. 16s, and 2,950 bales of No. 20s, in all about 13,600 bales. Unsold stock is about 9,000 bales. Sold but uncleared about 20,000 bales. Market closes steady.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 29th June on 1,827·84 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 2,81,000	Rs. 3,99,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 6,87,000
Or per mile of Railway	154	218	4	376
For previous 25 weeks of half year	56,74,851	99,97,971	1,89,710	15862532
Total for 26 weeks	59,55,851	10396971	1,96,710	16549532
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,67,955	2,47,461	26,334	6,41,750
Per mile of Ry.	201	136	14	351
Total to corresponding date	58,11,172	78,33,563	2,66,659	13911394

Increase for the week ... Rs. 45 250

Do. to date ... Rs. 26,38,138

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ANDREWS—June 18, at Simla, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Andrews, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim :—" 'Now' is the watch word of the wise."—Anon.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 28th ult. left Aden at noon on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Caledonia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.—An illustrated lecture on "How We Got Our Bible" will be delivered at the above Association to-morrow at 9 p.m., by Mr. R. A. Adams.

HOUSE COLLAPSE.—Yesterday morning a portion of a wall on the first floor of a house in Bapu Khote street, belonging to Syed Ismail Kadri, suddenly collapsed owing to heavy wind. Some masons, who resided in the room, escaped unhurt.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Under the management of the trustees of 'The Fund for Erecting Residences for Poor Parsees.'—Total number of patients treated during the month of June was 633, of which there were 33 males, 289 females, and 311 children.

"THE NEW BOY."—This performance at the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, on Saturday evening, in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution, will be under the patronage and presence of Major-General Gorringe, C. M. G., D. S. O., Commanding the Bombay Brigade.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The fifteenth annual general gathering of the Students' Brotherhood was held last evening in the hall of Wilson's College, when in response to the invitation of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, a large number attended. Mr. B. S. Turkhud, Honorary Secretary submitted the fifteenth report covering a period of two years, 1909-1911. The Bishop of Bombay read a lengthy paper entitled "Wisdom, the Goal to Knowledge." The customary complimentary votes were passed, and the assembly dispersed.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Egypt," July 12.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt," with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Avey, Mr. H. T.
Willis, Capt. G.
Burrowes, Capt. P.
King, Mr. J.
Symons, Mr. H., Mrs.
Radcliffe, Capt. F. W.
Combridge, Mr. A. J.
Boyce, Mr. C. L.
Paul, Mr. J.
Coles, Mr. W.
Brown, Mr. A.
Alloway, Mr. H. E.
Goldsmith, Mrs. O. and infant.
Walt, Mr. J.
Sharp, Mr. R. A.
Quinn, Mrs. T. W.
Clarke, Mrs. E. V.
Bale, Mr. T. C.
Riddell, Mr. J.
Chalmers, Mr. J.
Warre, Major H. C.
Mrs. C. A. Crof.'s ayah.
Wallace, Dr. H.
Forster, Mrs. J. B.
Daldy, Capt. and Mrs.
Koch, Mr. M.
Mortimore, Major C. R.
Shilling, Mr. M. G.
Keskars, Miss S. L.
Eva, Miss S. E.
Prince Gaekawar of Baroda.
Hind, Dr. G. R.
Hitchin, Capt. C. and Mrs.
Williamson, Mr. G. W.
Baxter, Mrs.
McWhister, Miss.
Baxter, Mr. A. W.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Murray, Lt. R. A. C.
Rehill, Mr. J. F.
Colville, Capt. A. M.
Wynter, Lt. J. R.
Wright, Miss A. F.
Sheppard, Major H. S.
Blackwell, Major W. R.
Bradshaw, Capt. A. E.
Neely, Mr. C. J.
Garstin, Lt. H. A.
Clayton, Revd. A. C. and Mrs.
Scott, Hon. Justice Sir B.
Mair, Mr. A. M.
Narayen, Mr. R.
Ross, Mr. R. L.
Cooke, Mr. M. S., Mrs., Master and infant.
Feeling, Capt. J. E. G.
Reinhold, Capt. H. E.
Turner, Major, F.
Laing, Capt. D. Van B.
Coleridge, Mr. F. A.
Burne, Mr. S. F.
Ahmed, Mr. S.
Boyle, Mr. R. O.
Martin, Mr. O.
Shaw, Mr. W. D. and Mrs.
Ross, Miss F. E.
Hyling, Justice W. B.
Baser, Mr. D. N.
Rearden, Mr. T. R.
Mital Mr. K. C.
Cresswell, Mr. F. W.
Banerjee, Mr. S. N.
Rivett, Mr. E. G.
Payne, Mr. H. A. H.
Bhalla, Mr. N. R.
Osmaston, Mrs. B. B.
Wolf, Mr. D.
Thacker, Lt.-Col. F.
Stansfield, Capt. J. R. E.
Cubitt, Mr. J. R.
Ray, Mr. N. C.
Walker, Mr. S. A.
Tarliat, Mr. G. W.
Cogswell, Mr. F. D.
Henrich, Mr. L. A.
Jackson, Mr. W.
Lancaster, Mr. J. de B.
Merry, Mr. G. B.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Arundel, Mr. G.
Parsons, Mr. A. A. L.
Matthew, Mr. A. W.
Farquhar, Mr. F. R.
Bartholomew, Mr. C.
Harding, Mr. C.
Gordon, Capt. R. S.
Nicoll, Mr. A.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Mungavin, Mr. J. A. and Mrs.
Scott, Capt. W. F.
French, Mr. H. A. L.
Rahman, Mr. A.
Wilson, Comdr. N.
Kundunain, Mr. B.
Chandanani, Mr. P. T.
Keat, Mr. C. C.
Parish, Mr. F. W.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

Ext

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Tremorvah, 2,322 tons, Captain W. G. Michell, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Trieste with ballast.

The steamer Gramsbergen, 3,157 tons, Captain L. K. V. de Goot, which sailed from Bombay for Antwerp on Sunday evening put back from sea owing to coal trouble.

The steamer Langdale, 2,294 tons, Captain J. S. Gardner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Perim with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka. 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Basreh &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Frank Coverdale, 2,498 tons, Captain J. W. Storm, will sail to-day for Port Said, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday the 9th July 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines ..... R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Borden ..... R I M
R I M S Palinurus .Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat
R I M S Minto .....Com'r De Burgh.....S S Str
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Tarbett ..... R I M Survey
R I M S Dalhousie .....Comdr Sinclair .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 10.

Ashburton ....2833 Mathews...J Mackintosh & Co
Banca .....3,798 Porter .....M & M Co
Belle of Ireland .....2771 Weeks .....T M & Jo
Dunrobin .....2,319 Carr .....T Morrison & Co
Goldmouth .....4863 Evans .....W & A Graham
Gramsbergen .....3157 De Goot ...Antwerp.....
T Morrison & Co
Kassra .....505 King... .....M M & Co
Masunda .....3178 Burne.....W & A G & Co
Nurani.....2370 White .....T M & Co
Onda.....3,410 Carrie .....M M & Co
Pundua... .....2126 McClelland..... M M & Co
Saif .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Sealda .....3438 Johnson .....M M & Co
Stephanotes.....2584 Goodridge .....A Yule & Co
Qurimba..... ...4917 Smith .....M M & Co
Umta.....3492 Wilson.....M M & Co
Upada .....3882 Hodgson... .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Montibello	3770	Croft	Karachi	12-7	J F &Co
C&R City of Manchester	3562	Martin	Kyches	13-7	K N & Co
D&E Ischia	2481	Belsito	Hongkong	16-7	R Line
F Arcadia	3,513	Barcham	Shanghai	31-7	P&O Co
G Mahamadi	1251	Watt	Aden	12-7	B & P S N Co
H Islami	1634	Newby	Jeddah	11-7	Bo &P S N Co
K Konig	3170	Holdt			A Straedes & Co
M Badrie	1633	Fisher	Arab Steamers		& Co
N Harpagus	3672	Johnson		6-7	R A Willis
O Bahrein	1403	Grant	Arab Steamers		Co
P Porcea	2127	Williams			M M & Co
Q Frank Coverdale	2498	Storm	Port Said	10-7	Ralli Bros

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Bombay Maru	3398	Nozuchi	Kobe...12-7... N Y Kvisha
2	Scindia	3253	Mitchell	L'pool...W & A G & Co
3	Sicilia	3186	Maganzini	Genoa...15-7... R Line
4	Vadala	2164	Lima	M M & Co
7	Ville-de-Orap	3014	Mason	J M & Co
8	Obra	3521	Fenwick	Kchi...M M & Co
9	Weissenfels	2438	Bebheir	Hamburg...20-7... W & A G & Co
10&11	Chyebessa	393	Neilson	Antwerp...M M & Co
12&13	Caledonia	3439	Snow	P & O Co
14	Linga	957	Rothwell	M M & Co
15	Tremorvah	2123	Mitchell	K'nee ...Ralli Bros

H W P D

Mohomadi	749	Ahmed... Bo S N Co

H W V D

Dwarka	759	Moxon M M & Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus	661	Strong	Repairing ..B P Trust Offside Q
Rahmani		Green	Jeddah...13-7 ...Bo & P S N Co

M W D D

India	4193	Gordon	China ..17-7...P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Tremorvah	Michell	Trieste, June 17
[10	Gramsbergen	de Goot	Put back from sea
	Langdale	Gardner	Perim, July 3

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Malda	Bamber	Basreh, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka, Moxon, for Basreh, &c.
" Frank Coverdale, Storm, for Port Said.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Arabistan sailed yesterday from Aden.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
July	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
11	m 8 44	26 3	m 1 40	16 9
	8 0 a	25 6	2 33 a	21 1
12	m 9 45	27 5	m 2 34	15 11
	9 11 a	27 10	3 38 a	20 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	11 (Thursday)	"	6h 8m	7h 20m
"	12 (Friday)	"	6h 9m	7h 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 7th, 10h. 16-9m. p.m. ; New Moon, 14th, 5h. 43-2m. p.m. ; First Quarter, 21st. 10h. 48-4m. a.m., Full Moon, 29th, 9h, 58-2m. a.m.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th June on 945·61 miles open :—

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,95,000	Rs. 4,38,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 6,37,000
Or per mile of Railway	206	464	4	674
For previous 25 weeks of half year	53,96,916	11710768	1,46,945	17254629
Total for 26 week	55,91,916	12148768	1,50,945	17891629
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,36,151	2,97,6	5,123	5,38,943
Per mile of Ry...	250	315	5	570
Total to corresponding date...	51,58,829	11112019	1,37,791	16409639

Increase for the week..... Rs. 98,051
Do. to date ..... " 14,81,990

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Dovoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Carnelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops.
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MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
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RECKITT & SONS,
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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BLUTHNER PIANOS
are considered to be the leading
PIANOS OF THE WORLD
At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly
ONE HUNDRED GRANDS
are in constant use.
The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
BLUTHNER PIANOS
may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.
SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 11th July, 1912.

DOCTORS AND THE INSURANCE ACT.

If ever there has been a leap in the dark in English politics, such dangerous step has now been taken in the introduction of a universal Insurance Act. Although the measure comes into force on the 15th of this month, no one, not even its author, seems able to calculate its probable effects, or to say how it will be received in the country. The most that its supporters claim for it is that it is an experiment which had to be tried sooner or later, and that the present measure will do as well as any other for testing feelings and results. The only justification, indeed, that can be offered for the passing of a bill, hurriedly conceived and drafted, is that the idea was welcomed by all parties and that Parliament gave its benediction to the scheme. But the best intentions are a poor substitute for experience, and in this case no one was able to foretell the results. It is not surprising, therefore, that opposition has risen in many and in unexpected quarters. The extension of the Act to domestic servants has roused strong and growing antagonism among both mistresses and maids, the latter of whom are of all classes in the community least in need either of medical attendance or of temporary benefits, and who will feel the compulsory contribution of threepence a week to be an unnecessary and an irritating tax. And since domestic service is still, excepting perhaps agriculture, the most popular occupation in the country, it is evident that continued opposition from the households of the land will in itself be sufficient to defeat the purpose of the statute. Since in addition to this increasing dislike from a very numerous class of workers, the measure will also have to meet the indifference of the great Friendly Societies and the open hostility of the medical profession, its future course will certainly not be smooth. The Friendly Societies which have worked so successfully for the mutual benefit of the skilled artizans of the country, feel that their own particular province is being invaded and that the better classes of wage-earners are being exploited for the sake of the unskilled and the careless. Their expectations may prove to be unduly pessimistic ; but unless some great concessions are made to the doctors even at the last moment, there is no reason to expect that their antagonism to the scheme will cease or abate.

The opposition of the doctors is both professional and personal. Their first and chief complaint is that the Act is drafted to suit the treatment in vogue thirty years ago and that it ignores the latest developments of medical science. The treatment which it contemplates and for which the subscribers are to pay is that of the good, or bad, old days when each surgeon kept his own dispensary and handed out suitable remedies according to his own diagnosis and experience. The framers of the Act seem to have no knowledge of the change that has taken place in ordinary medicine concurrently with the advances made in bacteriology and in the prevention of disease. Less than ever before is the practitioner now-a-days an isolated worker depending on his own skill and training. These are and always will be the essentials ; but the modern physician brings with him to his practice a knowledge of scientific methods which were unknown a generation ago, and without the help of institutes and hospitals he would feel himself helpless in his work. The advice and skill of specialists are as necessary to the town or country doctor to-day as were his drugs and stethescope to his predecessor in the time of our fathers. But the new Act ignores all this ; and the practitioners see in it the perpetuation of old-fashioned methods from which the best of them seek to be freed. In all the large towns and wherever there is a working-class population, the doctors are expected under this Act to give their services to the beneficiaries along the lines of individual treatment which are now out of date. It is no secret that doctors with practices in the poorer parts of our towns at home have felt the service of the friendly societies and benefit clubs to be severe and not altogether wholesome for themselves. Not only are the demands made upon them by their uneducated patients, sometimes thoughtless and inconsiderate, but their own opportunities for adequate treatment of real illness are often limited and unsatisfactory ; and to a man who cares for his profession, as all doctors properly do, there can be nothing more disheartening than to attend a case for which he could do better if he had the time and the facilities. And now the Government under the leadership of a Welsh solicitor threaten to rivet this unsatisfactory system upon the profession throughout the land. It is no wonder that the doctors are enraged. Not merely their own interests, but the interests of their profession are at stake ; and it is not surprising that the whole body of medical men in Great Britain and Ireland have organised themselves together to resist this attack upon their liberties. Some notion of what the Act means to the doctors seems to have dawned in the end upon Mr. Lloyd George, for he has dropped his threats and has intimated his wish to meet their views on the administration of the scheme.

But even if the doctors consent to work the new measure, they will be conscious all the time that they are doing so at their own expense. Besides the objections which the profession as a whole takes to the Act, each doctor in practice in a working-class community or district sees his private interests not only threatened but destroyed. Generally he has paid for his practice and he has, in consequence, calculated upon its value, which perhaps by his activity he has improved, as part of his resources and part of the provision which he can make for his family. But when the Act comes into operation private practices of this kind will simply cease, and the unfortunate practitioner who has invested all his savings in, or perhaps borrowed the money for the purchase of his practice, now sees it swept away. It has been estimated that the profession by this crude measure stand to lose many hundreds of thousands of pounds which can never be recovered. Again it is not surprising that the doctors consider themselves badly treated and that a strong and bitter feeling against the Chancellor of the Exchequer has shown itself among them. Closely connected with the dissatisfaction of the practitioners is the uneasiness felt by consulting physicians and surgeons as to the future of the hospitals. Up till now hospitals have been private institutions supported by subscriptions. For the very poor the hospitals have afforded the only means of obtaining advice and treatment for slight ailments, and the most renowned physicians in the land have not been above prescribing relief for the most necessitous of their fellow men. But in manufacturing towns a large part of the cost of the maintenance of the hospitals has been borne by the firms, and another part by subscription among the men themselves. Both of these sources of revenue will now be stopped. Employers and men alike will have to subscribe for insurance and for medicine, and the loss of a great part of their annual income has already been anticipated by the hospitals. One effect from which the poorest classes will at once suffer will be the abolition of the out-door department. The step will be taken reluctantly; but unless some marked extension of private charity in this direction is immediately undertaken, the poor, including both loafers and casual labourers, whom no employer acknowledges and for whose welfare no one is responsible, will be left without medical aid altogether. The prospect is not reassuring. It is the sad result of all attempts at reform that the poor are left poorer and the helpless more helpless still. In town-planning and in city improvement, it is the class least able to look after itself that suffers from the changed conditions. The submerged tenth sinks lower with every effort towards social betterment; and the community suffers with them. From them, as we know only too well in Bombay, disease spreads and epidemics arise; and the safety of the community depends upon the welfare of the least helpful and least careful members. The Insurance Act aggravates this constant danger. Whatever advantages may ultimately accrue from its operation, it is certain that at first the condition of the outcasts and the casuals will be worse than before, and that unless a great extension of voluntary assistance in the provision of dispensaries and hospitals is soon made, the State will have to intervene and provide the necessary aid.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

IN the Resolution on Municipalities of the Bombay Presidency, from which we published extracts yesterday, credit is given to those bodies for having worked satisfactorily and in some instances the local administration is regarded as distinctly encouraging. It is a matter for regret, however, that the spirit of faction is still in evidence here and there to the detriment of work and progress. Many municipalities, it appears, are unduly reluctant to delegate their executive powers to their officers, and when the required authority has been given they exhibit undesirable hesitation in giving their hearty support to its exercise. The result is found to be that the energies of the Councillors are directed overmuch to trivial administrative details over which much valuable time is wasted, rather than to the weighty interests of the public which are entrusted to them. There is, however, a lack of initiative and enterprise among municipalities, notwithstanding Government assistance, and many of them have still to overcome their inherent unwillingness to increase taxation and still to learn to distinguish the right shoulders on which to place the burden of new taxation. This failing is particularly remarkable in the matter of financing water-supply schemes, which, says the Resolution, "are too often paid for from the proceeds of general taxation instead of by direct recovery from those who are immediately benefited by such schemes, with the result that the upper and middle class house-owners escape their proper share of the burden involved." Fortunately, there is a prospect of this state of things being remedied, for Government has decided to issue special instructions as to the conditions on which Government subventions will, in future, be regarded. Several municipalities have black marks against them as shown in our extracts yesterday, but Sholapur comes in for special mention. It has lately been the subject of unfavourable criticism at the hands of the Government auditors and greater attention to details on the part of the President and Chief Officer is invited. In other respects we are told this munipality is progressive in its ideas, but must realise that increasing wealth demands increasing sacrifices and that the standard of taxation, adopted thirty years ago, cannot be retained in perpetuity or its ideas will never be carried into effect.

THE YORKSHIRE DISASTER.

THE holocaust in the Denaby colliery in Yorkshire will make an urgent call on the national sympathy, and one which will be responded to with alacrity. Coal-mining is attended by more risk to human life, probably, than any other calling by which men earn a livelihood, and the conditions under which work is done below the surface are such that when disaster comes it affects the mass and not the individual. The outstanding feature of the Denaby catastrophe is that the dead include a larger number of rescuers than actual workers. We are told, in Reuter's later despatch, that it is feared the death-roll will amount to seventy-four and that the dead include from forty to fifty rescuers. Tragedy, therefore, has been added to tragedy, and the only consolation—if any consolation is possible—that can be drawn from the occurrence is that the heroism and devotion to duty, of which men are capable, are not confined to any single walk or station in life. The most notable of the victims is Mr. William Henry Pickering, who was well known in this country a few years ago, and he was joined in death by two colleagues, and we dare say the rest were of the rank and file. The dramatic touch was added by the fact that only the day before the disaster His Majesty the King had visited the mine, and that a few hours after it occurred His Majesty actually descended a thousand feet into another, and adjacent, pit. We have no doubt that the King's characteristic of brave fearlessness is appreciated by his people, but we may be permitted, with due respect, to express the doubt whether, in all the circumstances, the advisers of the King were discharging their obligations to the nation when they failed to dissuade His Majesty from taking, what will be admitted was, an unnecessary risk.

THE Governor in Council has directed that the following proviso shall be added at the end of rule 2 of the general rules of discipline for local board and municipal schools :—"Provided that this fee may be remitted in cases where, in consequence of an outbreak of plague, a boy leaves the school without such notice being given, but joins another school before the end of the following month."

THE Indian Lloyd's steamer "Gramsbergen," Captain L. K. V. de Goot, which sailed from Bombay on Sunday evening for Antwerp, put back owing to bad coal.

MR. NETHERSOLE, Secretary to the Government of India in the Irrigation Department, has proceeded to Kashmir to enquire into certain proposals connected with hydro-electric scheme.

A PUBLIC meeting has been convened for the 20th instant by the leading citizens of Karachi to give shape and organise the general desire in the province for a memorial worthy of the memory of the late Mrs. Lawrence.

IT is practically settled that the Government of India will take over the tahsil of Delhi with the thana of Maraudi and a small strip on the left bank of Jumna to form an Imperial enclave under a Commissioner.

INTIMATION has been received that the resolution for the abolition of the Cotton Excise duties submitted by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce which is being held in London, has been rejected. The representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce who, it is alleged, represented the importers' interests, were opposed to the resolution.

OF religions and religious systems there is no dearth in India, but the latest religion introduced into the country, although as old as the Himalayas themselves, will not probably attract many followers. Mr. P. Sankara Narayana, M.A., M.R.A.S., who styles himself The Recluse, is the founder of the Religion of Truth Propagation Mutt (or Church) in Madras. He was sometime Professor of Mathematics in the Madras Presidency College.

As a result of the insistent clamours of the Transvaal whites, the Union Government has decided to attach to each train one of the number of obsolete carriages which have been scrapped some years ago (says the "A. P. O."). In these Natives will be obliged to travel. Presumably many of the coloured people will find themselves also huddled into those compartments; for it is stated that it is the intention to attach one of these carriages, marked off in first, second and third-class compartments, immediately behind the engine, and insist on its exclusive use by coloured persons.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Congo-Cameroon Boundary Committee.

BERLIN, JUNE 21.

At Bern on June 16th, the Franco-German Committee for delineating the new boundary between French Equatorial Africa and the German Cameroons inaugurated its meeting. In the agreement of November 4th, 1911, the frontier line was described only in its general features and approximately, all details being reserved to the decisions of a committee of experts. This arrangement diviated from the practice of former cessions of colonial territory, when hypothetic geographical lines or unknown river courses were stated to devide the *terra incognita* politically, so that those straight lines on our maps as along the northern boundary of the United States, or the disputes about the regular river course or the watershed were the outcome of overhasted diplomatic decisions about the borderland. In the November Agreement the transformation of colonial boundary was only thrown into the balance, when the Morocco dispute was shelved. As regarded Morocco, Germany recognised the French rights on the whole country and declared her political "desinteressement," while securing guarantees for the principle of the open door being respected and for the equal position of all comers for commercial purposes getting a reality. For this concession France had to pay a price to Germany, as she had done to Spain, England and Italy before. About 115,800 square miles of the area of French Equatorial Africa were ceded to Germany as enlargement of the German Cameroons towards the East and South. But on the other hand Germany handed over a slice of nearly 5,000 square miles of the northern part of her Cameroons for rounding up the French dominions of the Tsad Lake. As in all those regions, the geographical configuration is only superficially known, it was considered the best plan not to lose time in wrangling about details but to entrust the exact course of the borderline to a committee that was to be constituted within six months after the ratification of the Treaty. Thus it is clear that the new committee will be concerned only in deciding questions of local interest from an administrative technical and geographical point of view. The most difficult part of its work the committee will find in dealing with the French Companies that formerly received a Charter over wide and ill-defined tracts of land. But the questions turning up will never rank as disputes of a highly political character. Though they may involve great technical difficulties, it is not to be expected that the course of these negotiations will offer material to political agitations or diplomatic difficulties. National jealousy is not directly affected by a landmark in the darkest Africa being fixed a few miles further West or East, and the committee will be in a position to do its work without being embarrassed by the ebullitions of public opinion in either country.

Already now the general verdict on the November agreement is freer from prejudices than in autumn of last year. Immediately after the publication of the treaty many papers in France claimed a decided French victory, and a part of the German Press clamoured about a German defeat. Since that time a calmer mood came over both countries. In Germany, the presupposition, that originally the German Government had demanded a considerable part of Moroccan territory was found not to be borne out by facts. In course of time it was admitted that the German Government secured a fair compensation at the liquidation of the Moroccan business. For there is no disputing the point that Germany did not possess Morocco, while France did possess the whole of Equatorial Africa. It would be ridiculous to summarize the bargain in the formula, that Germany exchanged the fertile country of Morocco for swamps of the French Congo. Moreover, it came to light that the large tract of land ceded by France is more valuable than the German enthusiasts about Morocco wanted us to believe.

In the same way the French jubilants had to face the stubborn facts. The recent troubles in Morocco have enlightened the Colonial enthusiasts, that there could be no talk of having bought Morocco from Germany for a large cession of French Equatorial Africa. The real *quid pro quo* was leave from Germany to conquer Morocco in consideration of a part of French Equatorial Africa being handed over to Germany. Thus the interpretation of the true meaning of both agreements has been greatly modified in Paris since November.

But the treaty is concluded and the quarrel is over. As soon as the committee will have finished its labours, the ceded parts of French Equatorial Africa will quietly be handed over to Germany and the "duck's bill" in the Northern Cameroons to France.

THE HANSE LEAGUE IN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The "Hanse Leauge for Commerce and Industry," founded on June 12th, 1909, held on the third anniversary of its birth a meeting of its comprehensive Board and Committee in Berlin. On this occasion a review of its past activity was held and new proposition laid down for the future. The steady growth of its membership is a conclusive refutation of the prosphesy, that this huge organisation would not hold together when its alleged "raison d'etre", the prepartion of the electioneering campaign of 1911, against the Agrarian League had passed away. Even the split within the League that was caused by a deep-rooted difference of opinion about the proper methods of agitation during the General Elections could not prevent the continuous growth of the organisation.

As regards the success of the Hanse League's participation in the electioneering campagne, the President Professor Riesser could point to figures that went beyond any previous expectations. In the present Diet there are 56 ordinary members of the Hanse League, and 33 other Parliamentary seats in that assembly are held by men who support the principles of the Hanse League without having formally joined it. More important still is the fact that the former extremely agrarian majority of the Diet was done away with. The Hanse League may claim a special merit for having energetically fought against the most outspoken opponent to the equal position of Trade with that of Agriculture in the economic and political life of Germany. For the purpose of agitation no less than 2,000 large meetings were held under the auspices of the League. It caused altogether three million copies of pamphlets to be distributed among the voters. But during the whole agitation it was always kept in view that the League lends its support not to any party, but to individual candidates who recognise the natural solidarity of interest for all useful professions. It is for this reason that no Social Democrat could be supported, because he is bound by the Programme of his Party to fight for the masses against the classes

But the Hanse League serves practical purposes in ordinary times as well. Its programme includes the abolition of nuisances and drawbacks that may have crept in anywhere in the business habits, and to gain public opinion over for any desirable improvement in the daily intercourse of business men. To a great extent that means patient laboriousness in an apparently small way. But all honest callings of commerce and industry are equally comprehended in the caretaking of the League; the retail trade and handicraft, the employes and workmen are just as readily listened to as the leaders of industry and the wholesale exporters. On the contrary more practical help has to be given to the endeavours of promoting the interest of the small shop-keepers and artisans. Thus e.g. in 50 branches of the league courses of book-keeping were held for artisans. Of a popular work on the citizen's rights and duties 10,000 copies were distributed. A textbook of practical book-keeping for the middle trading classes was provided for 3,000 people. In order to enlarge the Programme in regard to such profusion of useful knowledge the meeting passed important resolutions, which will soon be carried into practice.

LANDSCAPE IN PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government has done another step for better preserving the aesthetic landmarks in the open country. Three Ministers of State, those of the Interior, of Public Works, and of Education have joined hands in putting a stop to those practices that placed so-called practical considerations into the foreground whenever a new road, a modern building, a railway was to be built. Their new Ordinance provides not only in a general way, that aesthetic considerations ought never to be neglected in designing new roads or buildings, but prescribes positively that the existing features of a landscape noted for its beauty are to be preserved and gives thirdly a line of directions how to improve the landscape on the occasion of new engineering work. Especially new roads are not necessarily bound to a straight line, but may well be laid round a beautiful tree standing in the way, or a rock of phantastic outlines or a cluster of rare plants. Cheapness and the saving of time for the local traffic are not allowed any more to be the only dominant considerations in roadbuilding. In the same way the forestry department is instructed not absolutely to follow the dictates of an efficient fiscal administration, but to spare a very fine specimen of an old tree or a botanical rarity. Though there is no idea of letting matters drop again to the thoughtless methods of older times when a road followed the track of the good calf trodding home, the engineering enthusiasm for the shortest cut is discarded. Old fine allies with their trees and hedges are to be taken in in new roads though they may be narrower than the regulation width or run more crooked than we should now build it. The charm of undulating road lines following the natural unevenness of the ground is appreciated as a means of more cheerful locomotion. Especially the apparently rational desire for regulating the courses of brooks and rivulets is to be given up, wherever the banks are attractive. The Ordinance recommends that all objects of importance for the beauty of the scenery or for scientific purposes ought to be purchased by the local authorities, or, if necessary, by state help, as in private hands their preservation will always be uncertain. Historical buildings are also included in this category. Fens are also enumerated among the attractive features of a landscape ; they are to be transformed into commons.

ELECTRIC POWER.

Before the meeting of electric engineers held at Leipzig in the middle of June, Herr Bartel, C. E., of Charlottenburg, gave his views about the future supply of power to all spots where it is required. It seemed to him unreasonable that to a railway station coal is slowly transported in cartloads, then taken over by tenders and carried along the line as dead weight. Instead the energy required ought to be transmitted by wire in the shape of electricity from the coal field to the spot where it is needed. For the whole of Southern Germany, the traction of railway trains could even be provided without coal from the water courses yielding enough power for that purpose. In northern Germany a sufficient amount of water power is missing. But there coal and peat are well distributed over the whole area of the state of Prussia; it would be quite feasible to supply electricity from these reservoirs of fuel. Of coal there are 200 milliards of tons available and it is a matter of easy calculation to ascertain that Germany is provided for at least for 1,354 years. Of soft coal 8 milliard tons are to be reckoned with; they alone could provide the required power for 100 more years. Then there are 4 million acres of peat that could well be used for supplying electricity to some distance. According to Herr Bartel they are sufficient sources of power for 250 years if they alone were resorted to. On the moors where these unused treasures are situated, 60,000 homesteads for peasant families could be founded, producing victuals for 15 million people. It seems reasonable that this problem of transforming peat into electric power is taken up at once with all energy.

L. ASCH.

CALCUTTA SENSATION.

Australian Woman's Mysterious Death.

The dead body of an Australian woman, named Clarke, of 5, Turabull's Lane, was found on Saturday in a jheel at Pataldanga, some seven miles from Calcutta. The deceased was last seen alive at the Empire Theatre on Friday night, and had been missed from her house ever since then.

On the morning in question a postal peon chanced to pass the above jheel when he found the body of a white woman floating in the jheel, and at once informed the Pataldanga outpost. The body was dragged out, and was found to have a large quantity of jewellery still intact.

Meanwhile the disappearance of Miss Clarke had been reported to the Taltolla police, and Inspector Shevlin had issued a memo giving a description of the woman. This enabled some of her neighbours to establish her identity. The body was removed to the Campbell Hospital, where a "post mortem," examination was held, and death was attributed to suffocation.

The police are making enquiries. There would seem to be some suspicious circumstances attaching to the tragedy and it is believed that there may have been foul play. On the other hand, however, the poor woman had for some time past, been deranged in her mind. One one occasion she was found sleeping in Messrs. Cook and Co.'s stables, and she is said to have distributed hundred rupee and thousand rupee notes amongst her acquaintances, though most of these, we believe, were recovered for her through the good offices of the police.

RELIEF FUND FOR KAIRA.

MR. A. CHUCKERBUTTY, Collector of Kaira, acknowledges receipt of the following donations very kindly sent to him for the relief of distress in his district:—Sheth Narotamdas M. Gokaldas, Sheriff of Bombay Rs. 1,000; Mr. S. G. Gogte, Servant of India Society, Rs. 500; The Trustees of the Wadia Charities Fund, Bombay, Rs. 5,000; Messrs. Bhurnimall Daulatram of Agra, 25,000 lbs. of gram and wheat chaff; Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund Committee, Rs. 5,000; Mr. Kirpashanker B. Vyas of Kaira, Rs. 25; Mr. Odhavji Bhimji, Balaghat, Nagpore, Rs. 5.

PORTUGUESE ROYALISTS.

HEAVY CASUALTIES IN THE RECENT FIGHTING.

Great Government Demonstration in Lisbon.

NAVAL OFFICER'S TERRIBIE FATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LISBON, JULY 10.

The Republicans have made a fresh attack. Cabeceiras was found empty, the inhabitants having fled to the mountains.

Captain Couceiro has again entered Spain.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Spanish accounts of the fighting in northern Portugal state that the Roylists suffered 283 casualties.

A Lisbon telegram says that 150 surrendered at Chaves.

The fact that a section of the population rose is evidenced by a telegram from Lisbon last night stating that the inhabitants of Cabeceiras de Basto were offering a stout resistance and had repulsed the troops storming the village with machine-guns served by the villagers. Three columns of the Republican army then surrounded the village prior to the fresh attack already reported.

A naval lieutenant, suspected of Monarchist leanings, has been shot dead in the streets of Lisbon where great pro-Government demonstrations are in progress.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

Inspection by Members of the Lords and Commons.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The inspection of the Fleet by Members of Parliament took place at Spithead to-day in sunny weather.

There were 30,000 civilians afloat while on shore masses of spectators followed the proceedings.

The "Armadale Castle," with members of the Lords and Commons on board, steamed for thirty miles between six lines of warships, the total of which was 223, including 44 battleships and 51 cruisers.

After the inspection the legislators boarded the vessels and watched the working of the guns and attacks by submarines and destroyers.

The work of the aviators, especially in the hydro-aeroplanes, was greatly admired.

In the evening the fleet proceeded to sea for manœuvres.

Both as regards the number of ships engaged and the relative power of the vessels, the naval manœuvres which are to take place next month will probably be unprecedented, wrote the "Army and Navy Gazette" on June 22nd. Manifestly, it is intended to show, at the same time that valuable training and experience is given to the officers and men, that it is due to no lack of material strength that changes have recently been made in the distribution of our fleets. For a short period in each year we are able to close the educational and instructional establishments, at the time when one course has ended in each of them and another has not begun. Advantage is, therefore, taken of this interval to hold manœuvres on a large scale; because it is fully recognised that everyone in the Navy, from the highest to the lowest, is the better for the experience in the fleets at sea which such exercises afford. It is noteworthy that the number of flag officers who will be employed afloat during the manœuvres is larger than on any previous occasion in recent times. At least twenty will have their flags flying in the fleets, which exceed by four the number present at the Coronation Naval Review on which occasion the Commander-in-Chief and Admiral Superintendent at Portsmouth hoisted their flags; while it exceeds by three the number of flag officers present at Torbay on the occasion when the combined fleets assembled there for King George's inspection. There will be included in this total of twenty, five vice-admirals and fifteen rear-admirals, but several officers of both grades have acting rank higher than that which they actually hold. The Admiral of Patrols has not been included in this calculation, as it seems uncertain whether he will go afloat for the operations, but there are two commodores who will be flying broad pennants in addition to the admirals present.

It is possibly due to the magnitude of the fleets to be gathered together for the manœuvres that the Admiralty are taking the opportunity to exhibit the force to the members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, who, on July 9, will not only be able to inspect the larger vessels at anchor and watch the evolutions of the destroyers, submarines, and aeroplanes, but will witness also the departure of the fleets to sea from Spithead. It is entirely right that our legislators should be given such an opportunity to see the new material of war which has been provided for the defence of the Empire. For similar reasons, no doubt, the Admiralty have invited a selected number of newspapers to send representatives on board ships of the Fleet for a week prior to the assembly at Spithead. The journalists who will thus be permitted to visit the ships will, during the time they are on board, be able to describe at first sight the life and duties of the ships' companies. They will be able to realise, moreover, the significance of the changes and developments which have been made in recent years in armament, propelling machinery, and all the other equipment of our warships. On the day of the inspection by the Lords and Commons, it is understood that a vessel will be provided in which such other newspapers as have not taken advantage of the opportunity to send a correspondent afloat for a week, will have representatives who will be able to describe the appearance of the Fleet and the feature of the day's events. Thus in one way or the other the interest of the public in the fleets and the work they perform for the Empire's security will be aroused or quickened. So far, however, it does not appear to be contemplated that any Press representatives should accompany the fleets during the period they are engaged in operations which must be more or less regarded as confidential.

THE CHINA LOAN.

Probable Rupture of the Negotiations.

PEKING, JULY 10.

The Minister of Finance has presented a note to the foreign bankers making the rupture in the negotiations regarding the six-Power loan likely. The Ministers of the Powers concerned visited the Foreign Minister and explained the necessity for the conditions imposed by the bankers. They pointed out the consequences to China's credit the event of rupture.

ITALO-TURKISH WAR.

Another Turkish Rout Reported.

ROME, JULY 9.

The Italians have occupied Misratah (Tripoli) after desperate fighting. The invaders were obliged to make a series of bayonet charges against stubborn resistance. The Turks subsequently fled into the interior leaving hundreds of dead. The Italian casualties were nine killed and 121 wounded.

YORKSHIRE DISASTER.

Estimate of the Death-Roll Increased.

MR. W. H. PICKERING KILLED.

Rescue Party of Fifty Men Overwhelmed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Four further explosions have occurred in the Denaby Colliery. It is feared that the rescue party have been overwhelmed. Further rescuers are searching for bodies.

The colliery was actually decorated in honour of the King's visit to the district.

Their Majesties have telegraphed their sympathy.

Up to the present there are altogether sixty-five known to be dead including Mr. W. H. Pickering, Government Inspector of Mines. Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Pickle, Inspectors for Sheffield and Doncaster, respectively.

It is feared that the death-roll will amount to eighty.

The dead include from forty to fifty rescuers.

In spite of the disaster in the Denaby mine the King descended the Elsecar mine to the depth of a thousand feet.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The death-roll in the Denaby mine disaster now amounts to seventy-four.

Their Majesties visited the scene in the evening. Both were deeply affected, the Queen shedding tears.

The flags in the colliery, hoisted in honour of the Royal visit, are flying at half-mast.

The King spent forty minutes in the Elsecar mine yesterday, proceeding half a mile underground. His Majesty visited places to which the usual visitors do not penetrate and, borrowing a pick from a collier, hewed a quantity of coal.

Mr. Pickering was to have been the King's guide in Elsecar. Other dead include the manager of the Denaby colliery and the nephew of the Managing Director.

Mr. William Henry Pickering, F. G. S., M. Inst. Min. E., was wellknown in India, particularly in Calcutta and throughout the colliery districts. His services were lent by the Imperial Government to the Government of India, for re-organization purposes, and he spent nearly four years (1904-07) in this country. To his initiative is due the existence of the Mining and Geological Institute of India. While in India in collaboration with Mr. William Graham of Calcutta, he published the "Indian Mines Act," a work that has achieved great success.

The late Mr. Pickering was born at Wigan in 1858 and married a daughter of Rev. M. H. Simpson vicar of Towlaw. At the time of his death he was the Chief Inspector of Mines for the Yorkshire and North Midland District.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

New Puisne Judges for Ceylon Supreme Court.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The *London Gazette* announces that Mr. John Bucknill, King's Advocate, Cyprus, has been appointed Attorney-General Hong-kong, and that Mr. W. A. Russell, Crown Advocate, Uganda, has been appointed King's Advocate, Cyprus.

Mr. J. Walter Pereira, Solicitor-General, Ceylon, and Mr. G. Ennis, Chief Justice, Uganda, have been appointed Puisne Justices of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

THE EMPIRE CUP.

Final List of Scores and Prize Winners.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The result of the Schumacher Empire Cup is as cabled on May 25th, but there are the following additional scores:—

1st Batt. Fourth Australian Infantry 3,179; 10th Hussars, Rawalpindi, 3,129. The score of the Hazara Pioneers, Quetta, was 2,975.

The 2nd Batt. Royal Fusiliers, Jubbulpore, win the Empire Cup and silver medals and £100. The 1st Lincolnshires, Aden, win the bronze medals and £50.

H. M. S. "Pembroke" is not eligible for the open prize list as it is a training establishment. Consequently, the Royal Garrison Artillery, Cape Town, are placed third, and win the bronze medals and £250.

Thereafter, the fourth team to the sixteenth, inclusive, receive from £20 to £10.

The 10th Hussars win a special prize of £25 for the best mounted team score, and the Australian Infantry £25 for the best irregulars.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To Erect Large Offices in London.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Government of British Columbia has leased a site in the County Council area in the Strand and will there erect offices costing £60,000.

SLUMP IN COPPER.

LONDON, JULY 9.

There was a sensational slump in copper to-day, the price falling by £4 to £3-11-9 for cash. The slump is due, it is believed, to bear raids and rumours of cutting by independents in America.

There was comparatively little change in copper shares and in the evening they had practically regained the initial decline.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 10.

An Imperial rescript which has been issued dwells upon the importance of rebuilding the fleet. It says that the day of the passing of the Bill by the Duma was one of great hope for Russia. The grievous wounds sustained in the war must be healed and the fleet restored to the might and strength which the dignity and glory of Russia demand.

THE STALLMAN CASE.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The case of Randolph Stallman, who was accused of cheating at cards, will be re-argued before he is extradited.

IMPERIAL CRICKET.

England Beats South Africa by 174 Runs.

BARNES' BOWLING FEAT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 10.

On the resumption of the fourth test match, in the triangular series at Leeds, the South Africans completed their first innings for 147 runs.

Barnes took six wickets for 52 runs.

England then went in and made 238 runs, of which Spooner contributed 82.

In their second innings South Africa made 159.

THE TEA ASSOCIATION.

Chairman on the Separation of Assam from Bengal.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Indian Tea Association to-day, Mr. P. Russell said that the Durbar changes at first seemed unpalatable, but he believed that the separation of Assam would be for the ultimate good of the tea industry which would now be properly represented on the local legislature.

The industry was prepared to co-operate with Government in the withdrawal of the application of Act VI. from the Assam Valley and in the elimination of contractors, but the Government of India must first show definitely that their disabilities in the recruiting districts would be removed. It would be illogical to allow any other system of indentured recruitment to remain if that for Assam were abolished.

Owing to the dock strikes, continued Mr. Russell, tea shipments would probably come along very slowly. Afterwards, there would be a rush. It would be necessary to keep a watchful eye on the transactions, only supplying the trade with quantities they could deal with properly.

The tea cess would expire on March 31st next.

The Committee held that continuance of the cess would be advisable.

The advertising campaign in the United Kingdom was being energetically carried on and was working successfully.

An agreement with the Conference of Liners had been reached, the conference dealing with them in a straightforward and friendly spirit.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

British Victory in the 400 Metres Relay Race.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 9.

In the final for the 400 metres relay race Great Britain won in 43 2-5th seconds, Sweden being second in 42 3-5th seconds. Germany and America were disqualified.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 10.

In the final of the weight putting competition to-day Macdonald of America covered 15-34 metres, beating the record.

PREVIOUS RESULTS.

MINIATURE RIFLE TEAM COMPETITION:—Great Britain (1); the United States (2).

MINIATURE RIFLE (INDIVIDUAL) 25 METRES:—All prizes won by Sweden.

MINIATURE RIFLE (TEAM) 25 METRES:—Sweden (1); Great Britain (2).

PISTOL FIRING TEAM COMPETITION:—Sweden (1); Russia (2); Great Britain (3); United States (4).

PISTOL SHOOTING:—Won by the United States.

INDIVIDUAL RIFLE-FIRING (300 metres):—Procop (Hungary) 97; Osburne (the United States) 95; Skogen (Norway) 95.

CLAY BIRD SHOOTING:—The United States 532; Great Britain 511; Germany 510, (Possible—600 pts.).

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE SHOOTING (teams of six):—The United States 1,688; Great Britain 1,600.; Sweden 1,575.

FOOTBALL:—Won by Great Britain (final: Great Britain 4; Denmark 1).

JAVELIN COMPETITION:—Lemming (Sweden) 60·64 metres (record.)

RUNNING DEER COMPETITION:—Won by Sweden.

TENNIS.

LADIES' SINGLES:—Mme. Broquedis (France), defeated Mme. Koering (Germany) 4-6; 6-3; 6-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES:—Kitson and Winslow (South Africa) defeated Pipes and Zoorzil (Austria) by 4-6; 1-6; 6-2.

SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP:—Winslow (S. Africa) beat Kitson (S. Africa) 7-5; 4-6; 10-8; 8-6.

RUNNING.

100 METRES SPRINT:—Craig (U. S.) 1; Meyer (U. S.) 2; Lippincott (U. S.) 3; Patching (S. Africa) 4.

800 METRES:—Won by the United States.

CYCLING.

200 MILES:—Lewis (S. Africa) 1; Grubb (Great Britain) 2; Schutte (U. S.) 3.

TEAM COMPETITION:—Sweden (1); Great Britain (2); United States (3).

DISASTROUS HEAT WAVE.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Many deaths occurred in a number of Eastern cities of the United States yesterday, which was the hottest day for a quarter of a century.

CATTLE DISEASE.

LONDON, JULY 10.

No fresh cases of foot and mouth disease were reported yesterday.

Sir Ailwyn Fellowes, speaking at the Peterborough horse show, said almost the whole of Europe was seething with the disease.

THE MINERS' WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The International Miners' Congress at Amsterdam yesterday adopted the British proposal in favour of a five days week.

NEW ZEALAND AFFAIRS.

WELLINGTON, JULY 10.

Mr. Massey has formed a Cabinet, and Parliament has adjourned for three weeks to enable it to formulate its policy.

GOLD FOR BOMBAY.

PORT SAID, JULY 10.

The P. and O. steamer "Medina" to-day shipped £75,000 in gold for Bombay and £ 25,000 for Singapore.

THE DALAI LAMA.

A Story to be Received with "All Due Reserve."

RETURNING TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

The *Pioneer's* Darjeeling correspondent wires a story which receives much credence in the bazaar, but which naturally has to be received with all due reserve, to the effect that severe fighting between Chinese and Tibetans has occurred in Lhassa, and that the Dalai Lama who had got as far as Pharijong is returning to Kalimpong.

POONA ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 10.

A murderous assault was committed in the city late on Monday night, resulting in two women being badly injured. Dewaraj Mahadeo, who is employed in the Kirkee Ammunition Factory, it appears, had a dispute with his wife and mother-in-law, the former of whom he reproached with being a bad character. The retorts of the women apparently stung the man to fury and, jumping up, he seized a large knife with which he attacked both seriously wounding them. He was disarmed by neighbours who handed him over to the police. The women were removed to the Sassoon Hospital where they are lying in a serious condition.

INDIAN EMIGRANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

A resolution on Indian emigration from Calcutta to the Colonies, issued to-day, states that 12,716 emigrants were registered during the last year. Four thousand three hundred and fifty emigrants left the Colonies bringing with them savings to the extent of Rs. 6,80,032. Three hundred and ninety-two estates of deceased emigrants were administered by Government. Of these the heirs of 202 have been traced, 74 lapsed to the Indian and Colonial Governments and the rest are under enquiry.

SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

Sir James Willcocks will leave Murree on the 20th of July and will arrive at Simla on the 22nd instant. He will halt at Simla until the 4th of August when he will return to Murree again.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, JULY 10.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has appointed Sir Ralph Benson to act as Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, during the absence on leave of Sir Arnold White.

His Excellency has also appointed the Hon. Mr. C. F. Napier to act as a judge of the Madras High Court during the employment of Mr. Justice Benson as Acting Chief Justice.

Mr. J. L. Rosario, Government Pleader, is to act as Advocate-General, Madras, vice Mr. Napier. The above appointments will have effect from the 15th of July.

THE LAHORE MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 10.

The text of the judgment delivered by Major A. A. Irvine, Divisional Judge, Lahore, in the case of the Crown versus Tulsa Singh, convicted of the murder of a Moslem police inspector, has beenpublished. "The evidence permits" says the Judge, "not a scrap of suspicion againstany other person of having committed this murder. We have unbiassed evidence that the accused caused the fatal injury with his bayonet. We have his own statement and his admitted grievances against the murdered man. The motive is apparent and it is very eveident that the possession of the rifle and bayonet that day gave him his chance of revenge.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

So great has been the influx of students to Calcutta this session that the University has relaxed the regulation which provided that there shall be only 150 students in a class. Colleges which apply are granted permission to have 200 students per class and eight out of twelve affiliated institutions have applied and received permission. Still, there have been many more applications for admission to the college classes than places could be found for, and many students have had to be rejected.

BENGAL JUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

The preliminary forecast of the jute crop for Bengal and Assam issued to-day, shows the area sown in Bengal this year to be nearly three millions of acres and the grand total for Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam to be 3,379,200 acres, an increase of 272,800 acres. If the crop at the figures used by the Director-General is realised (three bales per acress) this will give a total outturn of one hundred and one and third lakhs of bales, which will be a record in the history of jute cultivation.

The weather was favourable for early sowing but the forecast does not say whether it was so to the crop as a whole.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brigade orders by Major-General G. F. Gorringe. C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding Bombay Brigade.

COURTS MARTIAL.—The detail of Officers as mentioned below will assemble at 10 a. m. in the room over the Royal Garrison Artillery, R. A. T. A., Colaba, on the 12th day of July 1912, for the purpose of trying by a District Court-Martial, Gunner John Boulter, 52nd Company, R.G.A. President:—Major W. B. W. Hope, Royal Garrison Artillery.—Members:—Captain L. C. Wagstaff, 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput Light Infantry. A Subaltern to be detailed by the Officer Commanding, R.G.A. Captain L. V. Roche, Acting Adjutant, Royal Garrison Artillery will prosecute.

Furlough and leave.—Temporary leave of absence is granted to Colonel W. W. Pike, D. S. O., Assistant Director of Medical Services, Bombay Brigade, from 19th to 22nd July 1912 inclusive.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

A TOKEN OF GRATITUDE. Reuter has wired that a presentation was made in London by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale of a pearl and diamond necklace to Lady Wedderburn, on behalf of the Bombay friends of Sir William Wedderburn. As a token of gratitude for his life-long and devoted service to India, the gift is most thoughtful and appropriate. Sir William has laid India under an immense obligation to him. He has not only worked for it with all his heart, but has parted with much of his substance for its benefit. The sums were originally intended as an advance to the nationalist party, but it is reported that the debt has never been fully discharged. When he came out to India three years ago, to preside over the National Congress, some of our patriots waxed eloquent over the duty of their countrymen to repay the debt; but so far as I know, the moral impulse did not go beyond an acknowledgement of his valuable help and services in most generous terms. Sir William has, however, continued a steadfast friend of India, and his zeal in furtherance of the national cause is unabated. Indeed, Sir William's attachment and devotion might have stood a greater strain than was placed on it by his friends. We may not dip our hands into our pockets for the sake of our country; but it shall never be said against us that, as a people, we are wanting in gratitude. If we may not pay in kind, we make up for it by lavish commendations. Here, at least, we do not stint with respect to our benefactors. We give, metaphorically, with both our hands. The section of the Congress party that I hold in the highest esteem on account of the sobriety of its views and its allegiance to the law and the constitution, is that of Bombay, and I am pleased to note that the Bombay leaders have done the graceful act of a presentation to Lady Wedderburn. Bengal and Madras, and the Punjab may do worse than follow the example of Bombay. The pecuniary value of such a gift is of the least importance. But its moral value, as a visible symbol of gratitude towards a noble type of Englishman who has done much and spent much for India, is of the greatest significance. I may not go all lengths with Sir William. But that need not come in the way of my admiration of his moral qualities.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH AND THE PLAGUE. It is apprehended that plague will not leave us, until the masses have received an elementary knowledge of sanitation and cleanliness, and are enlightened enough to discard superstitious beliefs which serve, in great measure, to neutralize the effect of the measures taken for its suppression. It is suggested that the State might employ the cinematograph as an educational agency in demonstrating the terrible consequences of ignorance and superstition and of neglect of sanitary precautions. A series of films might be prepared, such as would strike the imagination of the multitude, and go home to their hearts. The idea is worth developing on the part of the Bombay Sanitary Association. I am sure that Dr. Turner will carry it out, if it is likely to prove an useful auxiliary in helping on the propaganda which he is promoting actively by means of lectures and leaflets and pictures. One can easily imagine a variety of films calculated to appeal to the masses. They may be shown rats having a free run of the grain godowns in Mandvi. Another picture may exhibit the vermin as living comfortably and undisturbed in drains and gullies, or scampering about in human dwellings. Dr. Turner has made calculations of the enormous loss suffered annually by the city in consequence of the ravages of rats, and the estimate that he has arrived at is appalling. But the cinematograph need not concern itself with a demonstration of the economic loss credited to these animals, as its prime object should be to impress the spectator with the terrible danger to human life owing to the presence of rats, and the sad havoc caused by them. The people should particularly be shown the fleas which breed in rats, and communicate themselves to human beings. With the ignorant populace, seeing is believing. They are sceptical about what they do not actually see, and therefore, they will have none of your new-fangled notions about bacteria, and the like. They still handle dead rats heedlessly, and if they chance to catch the disease, they will not attribute it to this cause. A film may show how the man who had touched a diseased rat had sickened and died, while another, who had used the requisite care and caution, had escaped. Indeed, Jains and other Hindus, whose cult is the preservation of all animal life, and who would oppose the municipal campaign against rats, about as strongly as the Parsis oppose the crusade against impure wells, may be taught a lesson by means of the cinematograph that it would rather be in harmony with the spirit of their religion, if they were to draw the line at noxious and death-dealing vermin.

SOME OBJECT-LESSONS. The pictures need not all be gruesome and depressing. Some may combine amusement with instruction. The popular habit of throwing rubbish into the gully may be illustrated by a picture showing people from all the neighbouring windows charging it with filth, as soon as it is swept clean by the scavenger. Another film may show a poor way-farer receiving a shower bath of rubbish from the upper floor of a house. He curses and frets in vain, because the offender, having noticed the mishap, has withdrawn precipitately from the window. I have heard the story of an astute person who, being thus surprised, shouted, "Holloa, you have dropped a spoon." The offending woman leaned forward involuntarily to look for it, whereupon the man relieved himself by venting upon her his choicest expletives, to the intense merriment of the by-standers. Indeed, the subject is capable of infinite variety. The spectators may be shown a humble dwelling that is clean and tidy, as contrasted with a filthy habitation. Another picture may depict a Moslem fatalist who, in spite of dead rats and consequent plague cases, refuses to move from his house, and pays for his obstinacy with his life. Ignorance and superstition may be further illustrated by a variety of pictures, such as the medicine man and the magician professing to cure plague by means of charms and incantations; the weird rites performed by the credulous to propitiate the deities to whose wrath they ascribe the visitation, and the processions, with the paraphernalia enjoined by the spiritualist, going along the road on their errand of pacification. It is complained that defective stories of crime and adventure exhibited by the cinematograph are producing a deleterious effect on the susceptible youths. It is a proof of the influence which the cinematograph can exercise upon the spectator, and this influence may be turned to very good account in disseminating wholesome lessons about the treatment and prevention of plague.

PARSI PRIESTS. In a recent number of the journal of the Iranian Association appears an earnest plea for the education of the Parsi priesthood. The ordinary Parsi priest has little knowledge of his religion, save its outawrd forms and symbols, and his ministrations are limited to the performance, often in a mechanical, slip-shod manner, of the ceremonies enjoined by religion, or by custom and usage. The ordinary priest occupies a very humble position in Parsi society, and after all his mumbling of prayers, he contrives to make an exceedingly modest living. The cleric with a sense of self-respect, looks down upon his own calling, and will not bring up his sons to it, if he can possibly help it. The writer of the article in the journal of the Association proposes that a fund may be collected for sending promising youths to Europe and America for religious study in a broad and liberal sense, and advises rich Parsi families to endow livings to which qualified men may be appointed, carrying a salary ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per month. It is expected that a clergyman of this type will act as the true spiritual guide of his congregation, expounding the precepts of Zoroastrianism in weekly sermons "though what Zarthustra taught" says the writer "may form the fundamental basis of religious teaching among Parsis, what he would have taught at the present day amidst new surrondings to the cultivated classes of modern times is of far greater importance. The expansion of the old fundamental doctrines, and the formation of a superstructure suited to modern times are what are wanted now." Here is a plea for the evolution of a new religion on the basis of the old which will be dismissed unceremoniously by the bulk of the Parsis. Probably, the writer only means that there should be a liberal interpretation of the doctrines of the religion. However, speculation as to what Zarthustra would have taught, had he lived in our day will be fruitless and unavailing, and while there is little chance of the Parsis arriving at a working agreement on the questions in debate, there is every likelihood of their producing angry and bitter feelings. A considerable number of Parsis have taken to smoking, for instance, and a world of speculative argument as to what the prophet might have said about it, had he lived in these days, will fail to bring about a fairly unanimous verdict either way. I am much afraid the Parsis will not be so very eager to respond to the call of the writer for funds. Only a few days ago, I noticed a complaint in a Parsi paper that the community has not been able to make adequate provision for their one reforming Dastur, Dr. Dhala, who has fallen into bad odour with the bigotted, who resent the courage and freedom with which he has been expressing his views.

DION.

ANGLO-INDIAN SOLDIERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 10.

The Hon. Mr. T. Richmond, as President of the Anglo-Indian Association, Madras, has telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief at Simla asking that the Hon. Mr. W. C. Madge might be put on the Anglo-Indian Regiment Committee. His Excellency replied that the Committee had already held several meetings and it was too late to include Mr. Madge as a member. Mr. Richmond, thereupon, again wired to His Excellency to examine Mr. Madge, as also Mr. Abbot of Jhansi as witnesses, to which His Excellency replied that it would be done. These witnesses will accordingly be examined at Simla on the 17th instant.

MADRAS FORESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 10.

The members of the Forest Committee left Nellore on the morning of the 7th instant and on their way to Thatchur inspected certain reserves and forests about nine miles from Nellore. Several ryots of the villages adjoining the reserves met the Committee and represented their grievances.

THE LATE MR. M. CLIFFORD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 10.

The funeral of Mr. Maurice Clifford, Deputy Accountant-General, the Punjab, whose sudden death in Lahore was reported on Monday, took place at the Lahore cemetery, the service being conducted by the Rev. H. T. Wheeler, Chaplain of Lahore. A large number of friends of the deceased were present. The office of the Accountant-General was closed for the day as a mark of respect to the deceased's memory.

AFTER FOUR YEARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 10.

The arrest in Nova Goa, through the Goa police, is reported of Abasaheb Ramachandra Savant, one of the accused in a sedition case of four years ago who will now be handed over to the British authorities.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE ON GOLF

UNABLE TO GRAPPLE WITH IT.

The Duke of Devonshire made an amusing speech on golf at the dinner at Eastbourne of the local club, given to commemortate his liberality in granting a sixty years' lease of the golf links at a reduced rental.

Replying to the toast of his health, the duke said he was not going to enter into the mysteries of the game which he admired, but honestly confessed he had been unable to grapple with. He recognised that it was a game which had sunk deep into the mind and into the life of the nation, but he could only say from the few efforts he had made to play the game that he was under the impression that the difficulties, natural and otherwise were almost sufficient for the most gluttonous in that respect (laughter). After a jocular reference to a golfing experience in New Zealand, the duke said that he should endeavour to follow the example of wiser men than himself, and devote more of his time to the game if he could possibly do so. Many of them were hardened to criticism, both in writing and in the various pictorial arts. He knew that he could not avoid notices, and even pictures, in the Press, but he should have a most genuine feeling of alarm if he were to attempt to play golf with either a camera or a reporter within either visible or audible distance (laughter). He hoped that if he did play he should be regarded merely as a hopeless novice, unworthy of comment. The duke added that he would be very pleased to assist in a proposed scheme for erecting a building on the club ground in which classes could be held for the golf caddies.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THIRD DAY OF THE SESSION.

Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act.

MEASURES AGAINST COCAINE TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 10.

The third day's sitting of the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay opened with a motion by the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill to move the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act of 1912 which provides that owing to a defect in the Bombay Medical Act medical graduates of the Bombay University are not eligible for election unless they happen to be registered under the English Medical Acts. The Bill removes this defect and the first election will be held after the Bill becomes law.

The Hon. Mr. Hill owing to certain technical difficulties as regards time limit, asked His Excellency to be pleased to suspend the rules of the Council and pass the Bill at once.

This was done and the Bill accordingly passed into law.

The Hon Sir Richard Lamb then moved the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878 and in doing so, said:—

"Your Excellency,—In moving the second reading of the Abkari Act Amendment Bill I do not desire to add anything to the report of the Select Committee which sufficiently explains the changes made in the Bill since its first reading. I wish only to explain the presence on to-day's agenda of the amendments to the Bill as amended by the Select Committee which stand in my name.

"When the permission of the Government of India to the introduction of the draft Bill was received by Your Excellency's Government, the permission was subject to certain remarks. Of these remarks effect was given to some before the Bill was introduced, some were reserved for consideration in Select Committee and have been disposed of there, and some were referred back to the Government of India for further instructions.

"These further instructions were not received until after the Select Committee's report had been published; and the amendments which I shall move at a later stage are drafted in accordance with these instructions. I will speak further on each of these amendments as it comes up.

"I move that the Bill be read a second time."

The second reading was then passed on being put to the Council by His Excellency.

THE ABKARI DEBATE.

The Council then proceeded to deal with the Bill clause by clause.

Sir Richard moved verbal amendments to clauses 1 and 3 which were carried. Two amendments of which the Hon. Mr. Karandikar had given notice were withdrawn.

Sir Richard then moved another amendment enhancing the maximum punishment for an offence in regard to cocaine to one year's imprisonment, or a fine of Rs. 2,000, and on subsequent conviction with imprisonment for two years, or a fine of Rs. 4,000. He pointed out that the punishment on the first offence was double that which could be inflicted for an offence in regard to any other excisable article. It was also provided that any offence in regard to cocaine could be regarded by magistrates as a second offence, whether it was of exactly the same character of the first offence, or, for instance, if a man were convicted of transportation and, subsequently, was convicted of possession, or import, that might be treated as a second offence. The Hon. member pointed out recently there had occurred in Bombay a case in which no less than Rs. 20,000 worth of cocaine was concerned. This was tried before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate and he found himself unable to impose a fine greater than Rs. 250 for dealing with such an immense amount of the drug. The Government accordingly represented to the Government of India that powers to inflict greater penalties were necessary.

The amendment was carried.

A rather amusing discussion occurred on the curious amendment of the Hon. Mr. Karandikar who proposed a clause providing for the punishment of excise officers for cowardice, giving power to punish them for excess.

His Excellency suggested that further words were necessary. "Excess" might mean excess of cheerfulness or some other pleasant quality.

Mr. Karandikar then made the amendment read "excess of zeal."

Two Indian members described the amendment as meaningless, and the Hon. Mr. Orr said that if there was to be added to the long list of excuses which subordinates gave their superior the fear of three months' imprisonment for excess of zeal, things would be in a bad way.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Karandikar moved an amendment restricting powers of confiscation to cases of smuggling.

Sir Richard Lamb said the effect of the provision was largely deterrent and the cases of actual confiscation must be few. The powers had been in force for thirty-four years and had not, so far as was known, occasioned any injustice.

The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Karandikar then moved an amendment removing the right to confiscate animals and carts used in smuggling which were not the property of persons arrested.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis said it was well-known that smuggling across the frontier of Central India had been carried on by rich and responsible firms who entrusted the animals carrying the drug to subordinates. If the power to confiscate the animals, often valuable ones, camels and fast ponies, were destroyed, then the prime offenders, whose capital was locked up in these animals, escaped punishment.

The amendment withdrawn.

The Bill was read a second and third time.

The resolution was passed.

TO ENCOURAGE TODDY.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh moved a resolution relating to one taluka of the Surat District, requesting Government to take measures to facilitate the consumption of pure toddy. Toddy, he said, had been proved to be the liquor which, of all alcoholic liquor, contained the least alcohol, and was most nutritive. He moved this resolution relating to one taluka only as an experimental measure. Under the present conditions, he asserted, the toddy business could honestly be only conducted at a loss and, therefore, inevitably led to fraud. This was in consequence of the limited number of trees each dealer was allowed to have which did not

afford sufficient stock to give reasonable profit at rates which are fixed.

Sir Richard Lamb said he was willing to accept the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. George Carmichael said the Advisory Committee of Surat had recommended the raising of the maximum price a course of action which Government had decided to take.

Sardar Davar Mody said it was the country liquor shops which should be penalised rather than toddy, though the country liquor appeared to be the pet of the Abkari Department.

Sir Richard Lamb said that orders had been issued to levy higher prices during the year commencing in August next, and during the year for which new licenses were issued further inquiry should be made. At the same time he did not pledge himself to accept any specific remedy mentioned by Mr. Parekh.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji moved a resolution relating to the collecting of land revenue in alienated villages.

After luncheon Sir Richard Lamb presided.

The Hon. Mr. Pratt opposed the resolution which, he said, would confer drastic powers on inamdars.

The resolution has withdrawn.

URDU EDUCATION.

The Hon. Mr. Rafiudden Ahmed moved a resolution asking for the establishment of an Urdu training college and urged in support of this that there was a large growing demand for trained teachers in Urdu schools throughout the Presidency. He pointed out that there were four vernacular training colleges in the Presidency, but at these Mahomedan students were obliged to neglect Urdu and were unable to teach in that language. At present Urdu schools were Urdu only in name.

The Hon. Mr. Sheppard suggested the need might be met by Urdu classes attached to other colleges in the presidency.

The Hon. Mr. Prior opposed the resolution. He said he presumed the language taught would be the Urdu of Northern India. Teachers from the north would be appointed and would proceed to teach to the children of villages a language which was not understood in the district. Experience had shown that teachers from Northern India could not understand local Mahomedans, and local Mahomedans could not understand them. The so-called Hindustani which was spoken locally was admittedly very impure, containing much of the vernaculars. It was the tendency of minorities to adopt the language of majorities. This was to be seen in Parsis in Gujerat, foreign immigrants in America, and the Jews everywhere. He did not see why they should set up an expensive establishment with the object of putting back the hands of the clock.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola dealt with the increase in Mahomedan schools and asserted there was an urgent demand for more Urdu teachers. He did not press for a college, but supported a similar proposal to that of Mr. Sheppard.

The Council then adjourned.

THE CHURCH IN BOMBAY.

"Shepherdless, Churchless" Christians.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Church of England has come to India with a two-fold mission, viz., to look after her sons and daughters from Home, and the European population permanently in India, and also to carry on Missionary work amongst the natives of India. It is the desire of all missionaries, after the manner of St. Paul, to found a church in each land whither they go—a church able to govern itself and to be self-supporting. Here in this land the Church of England must found the Church of India and the national sentiment of Indian Christians is working to that end. So great has this feeling been that the beginnings of the Church of India have been made in this diocese of Bombay and in, let us hope, a not very long period the Church will be able to stand on its own legs.

The duty of the Church of England at the present moment is to build up the native Church and to help in meeting the demand of the large increase in the Indian Christian population.

It is said, the increase of Native Christians in the Bombay Presidency during the decade 1901-1911 amounts to over 25,000. The greater proportion of this increase belongs to Bombay itself and it is due to three causes. The first cause is the natural increase of the birth rate amongst Indian Christians. The second, from a Christian standpoint, is most satisfactory, being due to the conversions which are taking place daily. And the third cause is the constant influx of Christians (sometimes in whole families) from the mofussil and Native States, and from the other Presidencies. Of these, some come to avoid persecution at the hands of relatives and friends, and others are young men, already Christians, who come to a great city, as men do all the world over, in search of work. The increase from the third cause is very rapid whilst from the second cause it is variable, and from the first, steady.

CHURCH ACCOMMODATION.

In Bombay there are three Churches which are set apart for Missionary work, viz., Holy Cross, Umarkhadi; Emanuel Chu ch, Girgaum; and St. Paul's, Kamatipura. All these churches endeavour to accommodate three races and all on Sundays try to squeeze in three sets of services in the different languages of the people of three various races, so that to say the least, they are over-crowded with services. But that is not the only thing; these Churches cannot provide sufficient accommodation for the people attending them, nor can the clergy, so limited in number, properly shepherd all the Indian Christians in Bombay. We are forced to the conclusion that the accommodation is insufficient and the number of clergy inadequate.

Those in authority are not unaware of the problem and are endeavouring with the forces at their command, to meet the situation. St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, is situated in a quarter of the city which has a most evil reputation. The first thing which ought to be done, therefore, is to pull down the existing church, which, by the way, has never been completed and is most unsuitable in every respect for Divine Worship, and rebuild it in the quarter where the services (in Urdu and Tamil) will be a source of attraction. A site has, indeed, been chosen and an effort will be made to raise the major part of the funds for this project outside the diocese of Bombay. Even so Rs. 9,000 or more eventually be required from Bombay.

SCHEME FOR THE DIOCESAN CHURCH

At the northern end of the Island of Bombay, in the vicinity of Jacob's Circle, there live a great number of Marathi and Gujerathi Christians, shepherdless and churchless. Here the church is about to make its first effort to meet the problem. On a site belonging to the Improvement Trust, and adjacent to several large chawls reserved for Indian Christians, it is proposed to erect a school with a church above it accommodating 300 people, and in addition to build two houses for the Indian clergy who will serve, respectively, the Marathi and Gujerathi congregations worshipping in the church.

The total cost of this scheme, including the necessary sanitary and water works, etc., is estimated to cost Rs. 60,000. Of this Rs. 27,000, it is hoped, will come from England; the Bombay Diocesan Church Society has guaranteed Rs. 15,000, and that Society is endeavouring to raise the balance of Rs. 18,000 in the Diocese of Bombay. Will the church people in the diocese rise to the occasion?

THE FUTURE.

When this scheme is through and the St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, rebuilt, the Church has an enormous problem to face in the district about Dadar, Matunga, and Sion, where the Improvement Trust will commence their building scheme in 1913 and to which places it is confidently expected large numbers of Europeans and the better class Indian will eventually migrate.

Such is the problem and such are some ways in which the problem may be met. Will the Church of England rise to a sense of its responsibility in the matter and do its duty? The answer will be seen by the result of the appeal which is now being made to the diocese of Bombay for funds to build the Church in the Jacob's Circle district.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE COTTON CASE.

Study in Commercial Morality of Bombay.

DIVIDED VERDICTS.

INTENSE interest was evinced in this case, which was concluded at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday.

Jewraj Anandjee and Kuverjee Madan were charged with cheating in respect of a considerable cotton transaction.

A large number of persons, Indian and European, interested in the matter were present. It was 2-45 p.m., before Mr. Justice Beaman, who sat with a special jury, concluded his summing up to the jury.

The jury altogether were nearly five hours in assisting at their verdict.

In summing up, his lordship said that he was fortunate in having a jury who were either directly or indirectly connected with the commerce of the city, and were familiar with the customs and usage of the market. The question, whether the accused committed an offence of cheating, depended, his lordship said, on the commercial morality of the city. Certain sharp practices existed in all businesses, and were tolerated to a certain extent. There were sharp practices on the turf, but when the limit was transgressed the penal laws were put in motion.

His lordship then explained the law on the subject of cheating.

The accused were also charged, he said, with abetting each other in the offence of cheating. In cases where two persons were trading together it could be reasonably inferred that the knowledge of one was also the knowledge of the other. His lordship observed that the defence had adopted a very ingenious tactic in putting in a written statement on behalf of the accused, supplying every member of the jury with a copy of the same, and then, when the prosecution had addressed the jury, the defence counsel again stood up to address the jury. Such a practice was very unusual and his lordship had never, in his large experience of criminal cases, come across such a device, whereby the memories of the members of the jury were kept fresh on the defence arguments while they had forgotten all that the prosecution had urged. This was a double-edged weapon in the hands of the defence; it may be a legitimate tactic but it was also a very ingenious one.

INTENTION OF THE ACCUSED.

His lordship said the intention of the accused on the date of the contract may have been good, but what they had to determine was the intention of the accused on the date they took delivery. A person orders a very expensive trinket, which a jeweller might take a month to get ready. During the interval the person loses his money and on the day he takes delivery might not have a penny to his credit. If this man took delivery on the strength of his previous credit, and immediately pledges the trinket, a guilty inference might be drawn. In the case before the jury the conduct of the accused, after they had taken delivery, would have an important bearing. Was it incumbent on the accused to disclose the true state of their finances to the complainants on the day they took delivery? Did they commit an offence by concealing their financial condition? Was this concealment dishonest concealment within the meaning of the section? With regard to the firm of Madan Bhimji, his lordship said, it was a well-known firm doing business for over thirty-five years and had good credit. But during the month of February it was practically tottering. It is suggested that in order to avoid certain criminal proceedings the firm took delivery of 956 bales of cotton of the value of Rs. 1,20,000 and according to the prosecution, between the 22nd and 23rd of February, when they took delivery, they were practically insolvent.

The prosecution has led evidence to show that in cases of ready delivery payment ought to have been made as soon as the bales were weighed and the weighment receipt presented; and at the latest the payment should be the next day before 6 p.m. The accused failed to pay by 6 p.m. the next day and the prosecution asks you to infer that when the accused took delivery they had no intention of paying, nor had they any reasonable hope of meeting their liability the next day.

Evidence has already been led to show how the cotton business in Bombay is carried on. This firm without any capital was selling and buying cotton worth lakhs of rupees on the credit allowed to them by banks. We are also told that many big firms carry on their business simply on the credit allowed to them by the banks.

"FROM PETER TO PAY PAUL."

Presuming that Madan Bhimji and Co. were borrowing "from Peter to pay Paul", still a day of reckoning might have been in store owing to fluctuations in the market rates, and they would find themselves deeper and deeper in the mire, and unable to extricate themselves. The question, however, for the jury to consider was whether Madan Bhimji and Co. were trangressing the ordinary limits of commercial morality. Everyone, even their most hostile witnesses, had admitted that their business was clean and honest. "Hope springs eternal in the hearts of every gambler," remarked his lordship, and much so in the heart of a cotton gambler. He hopes to retrieve his hopeless condition even at the risk of injuring others.

The jury had to consider if commercial morality had been transgressed by the accused on the 22nd and 23rd when they took delivery of the bales. Were the accused bound to acknowledge that they were insolvents, and thus hasten their bankruptcy? If they had, his lordship remarked, taken delivery, raised money on the bales, and then gone into insolvency their conduct would have been criminal. In the present case the accused maintain that if they had been left alone they would have paid their creditors in full. They were, on the 26th, made insolvents against their will before they had time to look round and gather their resources.

The defence say that on the 23rd of February Dayabhai Patel, went to the Mercantile Bank and made certain statements thereby destroying their credit with the Bank. Dayabhai has denied this statement, but they had the evidence of Mr. Sim, an accountant of the Bank, that Dayabhai did go to the Bank and give certain information to the discredit of the accused. Then we have the conduct of the complainants who rushed to their solicitors and sent the accused notices, and then rushed to the police and lodged criminal complaints. The accused, meanwhile, were arranging to bring about a compromise. They were prepared to pay eight annas at once and eight annas later. This was on Sunday, the 25th, and on the Monday Gopiram Bhagatram rushed to the Chambers of a High Court Judge and had the accused adjudged insolvent. You have been told that their assets were Rs. 74 against a claim of over Rs. 1,20,000.

In respect of one transaction his lordship said the evidence to be considered was important. Dadiba Bilimoria has stated that he entered into a contract with the accused for 141 bales on the 22nd of February, while the accused have stated that the contract was entered into between the 19th and 20th of February, and was for 160 bales. That when they took delivery they rejected nineteen bales as being bad cotton. If the accused were cheating and spreading their nets to collect whatever they could get, was it likely they would reject nineteen bales? The "akda" book and the evidence of the prosecution witness Moolji Ookarda, showed that the contract was for 75 plus 85 bales, that is 160 bales.

Owing to the coal strike the market rose, and the evidence showed that the complainants were anxious to give delivery, and that both Dadiba and Kalidas went and asked Messrs. Bhimji and Madan to take delivery. To this extent his lordship thought that the inference was favourable to the accused. With regard to the representation said to the have been made to Dayabhai on Friday the 23rd, it is said that Jivraj went to the office of Dayabhai and asked for the delivery of 109 bales. The contract between the parties was for 508 bales, of which delivery of 124 had already been made. Further delivery, according to the evidence, was made by mukadams. It is therefore strange that the first accused should have gone to Dayabhai to ask for delivery of these bales. The story about representation depends on the evidence of Dayabhai and Vitaldas. It was for the jury to believe it or reject it.

His lordship then referred to the evidence of Mr. Sim of the Mercantile Bank and Mr. Allan Algie of the National Bank which showed that the accused could have obtained further advances on the next day.

In conclusion, his lordship said the jury had to judge of their intention, not only by their financial position, but by their conduct after the 23rd February.

With regard to the second accused his lordship said it was urged that he was only associated with the first accused to learn the business. The case for the prosecution was greatly based on inferences, If they thought the inferences were irresistible they would find the accused "guilty."

DIVIDED VERDICTS.

The jury retired at 2-45 p. m. and returned at 4-30 p. m. when the foreman intimated that they were divided as five to four.

His lordship asked the jury to retire and consider once more.

The jury did so and returned at 5-40 p. m. The foreman then intimated that they were as six to three.

On being asked as to the verdict the foreman said, with regard to the first accused, the verdict of the six was "guilty," and of the three "not guilty." With regard to the second accused the verdict of six was "not guilty."

His lordship discharged the jury, and said he would consider the case, and directed the accused to be present in the court this morning at 11-30.

The jury were excused from jury service for a period of two years.

THE CHINAMAN MURDER.

While the jury were considering their verdict in the cotton case, his lordship began the hearing of the charge preferred against Ah Toon alias Chin Kin of having, on the 13th of June, murdered one Ah-Hey, another Chinaman, and with having on the same day committed theft of one gold ring, one silver chain, half-a-sovereign and a pendant, all the property of one Lee-Wing.

Mr. D. B. Binning prosecuted on behalf of the Crown and Mr. B. J. Wadia defended the accused.

A special jury was empanelled. Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon, then gave evidence.

The case is proceeding.

THE POLICE COURTS.

A Case from the Mint.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Joseph Baron, a Beni-Israel, an assistant bullion keeper in H. M.'s Mint, was charged with stealing six nickel coins on June 26.

In delivering judgment his worship said that the accused was in the nickel coining department. He was seen to put his hand in a trolly containing newly stamped coins, take six out, walk over to a window at the end of the room, and quietly put them in his own pocket. It was done in an apparently open manner and was noticed by at least four persons. One of them reported the matter with the result that the accused was arrested. The accused admitted the act alleged; but he said he acted with the sole view of checking the shroffs. It was contended that the circumstances in which the coins were abstracted negatived such a suggestion. It was in the middle of the day, coining was going on, and these particular coins were on their way to the examining machine. The invariable time for checking the shroffs was in the evening when the coins had passed the examining machine.

Mr. Pestonji, the bullion-keeper, had stated that although the evening was the usual time, and the most natural time, for checking the shroffs, the assistant bullion-keeper was at liberty to check whenever he liked; if he abstracted coins when on their way to the examining machine, he could check the whole balance at the end of the day and thus check the shroffs in general, though no shroffs in particular. There would be thus some, if not much, point in abstracting coins at such a time. But it was agreed by all, including the accused, that on no occasion was an assistant bullion keeper allowed to put a coin in his pocket. The accused said it was by inadvertance and the court was inclined to agree with him, for among others the ground that any coin abstracted and withheld by the accused would, in the end have to be repaid by him. It might be possible that at the moment he forgot all this, and possibly gave way to a sudden temptation; but his worship thought everything pointed the other way. He was a man of respectable family and good character or he would not have been where he was, and one who had everything to lose and nothing to gain by such an action. If he was negligent and inadvertent he had suffered for it. His worship could not think he took the coins dishonestly and acquitted him of the charge preferred against him.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

A CHAUFFEUR ACQUITTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Oliveira, Deputy-Inspector Fera charged Dhondoo Succaram, a chauffeur in the employ of Mr. Sorabji Dadabaoy Dubash, owner of motor-car No. 976 with rash driving on the night of the 21st ultimo.

The evidence showed that at about 8-15 o'clock on the night in question the motor-car, which was in charge of the accused, collided with a private victoria, belonging to Mr. Narayanrao Dabulkar at the foot of the Grant Road bridge with the result that the horse was injured.

On the evidence, his worship held that what happened was an accident and that neither driver knew where the other was going and that there was no rash or negligent driving.

The accused was acquitted.

VICTORIA-WALLA FINED.

Before Mr. Oliveira yesterday, Deputy-Inspector Sargon charged Succaram Abaji, driver of hack victoria with causing death by a rash and negligent act.

The facts of the case were that Bhima Succaram, a Hindu boy aged about five years, started off for school on Tuesday for the first time with his cousin, Dhurma Pandoo. At the junction of Foras Road and Suklaji Street the boys were crossing the road, when the accused's carriage, which was being furiously driven, came up and knocked down the deceased, the right wheel of the victoria having gone over his head. The accused drove away, but was stopped after he had gone some distance. The deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died after admission. An inquest was held at the Morgue, and the jury returned a verdict that death was due to injuries received by being knocked down and run over by a victoria driven by the accused in a negligent manner.

The accused pleaded "guilty" and was fined Rs. 150, with the option of three months' rigorous imprisonment. The whole of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the deceased's mother as compensation.

CHARGE AGAINST A NAWAB.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal B. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mir Alamkhan, the Nawab of Bella, Naranda Sunderji, his private secretary, and Maneckji Dhanjibhoy Taddiwalla were charged with cheating and abetment in respect of goods valued at Rs. 15,340 alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from Messrs. Sorabji and Jamsedji Khan, jewellers, and four other merchants.

Detective Inspectors Morris and Mahomed Hussin Taki prosecuted.

Counsel for the accused and his secretary said that a telegram was received from the Nawab stating that he was arrested at Golvad station by order of the the Collector of Surat. Another telegram stated that he was taken back to Surat under a civil warrant. Counsel could not understand how the accused could be arrested in spite of the protection order of this court to the accused to come and go back from his worship's court. A postponement was asked for.

The case was adjourned.

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BOMBAY FOOTBALL.

Warwicks Win another Game in the Harwood League.

WARWICKS (1) BOMBAY GYMKHANA (0).

The game on the Cooperage last evening in the Harwood League was brimful of interest, and although the leaders had, practically, the best of the game throughout, they were kept on the move, and probably had the hardest hour of the season. The Infantrymen played the usual team, but the civilians, troubled as usual for a custodian, had May between the posts and excellently did he acquit himself. Noyes in the centre-forward position was another change and his leading achievement was to miss an open goal.

The Royal Warwicks won the match by a goal to nil, scored almost immediately after a corner kick, but some present declared that the point should have been disallowed under the "off-side rule. The game was played out, robustly, to a finish, and while the best team undoubtedly won, the Gymkhana put up a great game.

The teams were :—

Royal Warwicks:—Goal, Smart: backs, Bench and Gibson; half-backs, Jarvis, Mathew and Turrall; forwards, Parkes, Watson, Winsper, Gilbert and Hillier.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal, May; backs, Deane and Willmot; half-backs, Barratt, Onslow and Morris; forwards, Evans, Hargreaves, Noyes, Cupper, and Osborne-Smith.

Referee :—Mr. Ashenhurst.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League table :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals A.	P.
Royal Warwicks	5	4	1	0	15	3	9
R. A. Temperance	5	3	1	1	8	5	7
R. G. Artillery	5	2	2	1	9	6	6
Bombay Gymkhana	5	2	1	2	8	5	5
Byculla M. I.	5	1	2	2	4	6	4
Bombay Athletic	5	1	1	3	8	8	3
Y. M. C. A.	4	1	0	3	6	11	2
Hornets	4	1	0	3	3	13	2

CRICKET AT HOME.

First-Class Averages upto the 15th of June.

ENGLISH.

BATTING.

	No. of inns.	Total runs.	Most in inns.	Times not out.	Avge.
Mr C B Fry	13	717	152a	1	59·75
Sharp	12	636	211	1	57·81
Noyes	14	729	143a	1	56·07
Gun (J)	11	555	113	1	55·50
Mr R H Spooner	16	828	127	1	55·20
Mead (C P)	16	594	135	3	45·69
Rhodes	16	580	107	3	44·61
H M Jam Sahib of Nawanagar	10	446	128	0	44·60
Mr P F Warner	14	474	130	2	39·50
Capt E S M Barrett	15	462	119	3	38·50
Woolley	16	525	101	2	37·50
Quaife	13	374	94	2	37·40
Ducat	14	470	137	1	36·15
Mr C O H Sewell	16	551	86	0	35·10
Hearne (J W)	17	526	92a	2	35·05
Gunn (G)	13	420	76	1	35·00
Hayward	16	543	182	0	33·93
Mr G L Jessop	11	371	88	0	33·72
Humphreys	13	422	92	0	33·51
Mr J W H T Douglas	15	502	67	0	33·46
Stone	14	428	70	1	32·92
Mr A O Jones	12	383	84	0	31·91
Mr L Oliver	16	465	94	1	31·00
Cadman	16	428	95	2	30·57
Mr M C Bird	13	386	100	0	29·69
Mr K P Bajana	12	316	85	1	28·72
Hobbs	17	485	104	0	28·53
Mr S G Smith	12	319	118	0	26·58
Relf (R R)	22	584	114	0	26·54
Makepeace	10	259	60	0	25·90
Langdon	10	258	63	0	25·80
Hirst	14	354	78	0	25·28
Tarrant	16	402	104	0	25·12

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Avge.
Haigh	277.2	80	498	47	10.59
Blythe	249.3	62	604	52	11.61
Barnes	142.3	52	299	24	12.45
Huddleston	201.5	56	427	32	13.34
Field	184	56	462	33	14.00
Cox	136.3	42	293	20	14.65
Mr F R Foster	364.3	109	897	61	14.70
Dean	306.4	110	770	52	14.80
Hitch	327.2	40	724	48	15.08
Hirst	264.3	84	562	37	15.16
Mr S G Smith	220.3	64	448	28	16.00
Woolley	216.4	54	573	35	16.36
Kennedy	275.2	88	658	40	16.45
Mr W T Greswell	358.4	73	927	55	16.85
King	289.3	67	678	40	16.95
Wass	357.3	70	922	54	17.07
Dennett	344	90	804	47	17.10
Iremonger	293.1	102	667	36	18.52
Mr H Hesketh Prichard	167.1	41	526	28	18.78
Tarrant	302.4	57	837	44	19.02
Hayes	165	35	521	27	19.29
Morton	336.3	87	792	41	19.31
Booth	184.5	52	447	23	19.43
Cadman	156.1	44	390	20	19.50
Drake	263.4	72	610	31	19.67
Newman	320	79	873	44	19.84

AUSTRALIANS.

BATTING.

	No. of inns.	Total runs.	Most in inns.	Times not out.	Avge.
Mr C G Macartney	17	960	208	1	60.00
Mr W Bardsley	17	718	184a.	3	51.28
Mr C B Jennings	15	406	68	2	31.23
Mr S E Gregory	17	460	150	1	28.75
Mr T J Matthews	11	218	68	2	24.22
Mr C Kelleway	12	233	114	2	23.30
Mr W J Whitty	10	121	33	3	17.28
Mr R B Minnett	10	142	64	0	14.20
Mr E R Mayne	11	156	58	0	13.03
Mr S H Emery	12	113	37a.	3	12.55
Mr G R Hazlitt	10	81	35a.	1	9.00
Mr W Carkeek	9	43	18	2	6.85
Mr J W McLaren	6	32	21	1	6.40

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Avge
Mr C G Macartney	106.2	41	183	18	10.16
Mr W J Whitty	288.3	88	550	36	15.27
Mr J W McLaren	70.2	11	174	11	15.81
Mr G Kelleway	222.3	80	455	28	16.25
Mr G R Hazlitt	224	57	546	33	16.54
Mr S H Emery	255	52	774	45	17.20
Mr T J Matthews	172.5	40	423	24	17.58
Mr R B Minnett	740	19	219	5	43.80

SOUTH AFRICANS.

BATTING.

	No. of inns.	Total runs.	Most in inns.	Times not out.	Avge.
Mr A D'Nourse	18	584	137	2	36.50
Mr L J Tancred	9	263	100a	1	32.87
Mr H W Taylor	15	371	83	1	28.59
Mr C A Stricker	9	222	79	0	24.66
Mr G P D Hartigan	17	346	103	2	23.06
Mr S J Snooke	16	346	86	1	23.03
Mr G A Faulkner	13	288	122a	1	22.33
Mr G C White	7	132	49	1	22.00
Mr R Beaumont	12	218	75	2	21.80
Mr R O Schwarz	12	248	70	0	20.66
Mr F Mitchell	14	251	91a	1	19.30
Mr S J Pegler	15	211	52a	3	17.58
Mr T Campbell	10	85	27a	3	12.14
Mr G P Carter	13	113	28a	2	10.27
Mr T A Ward	5	27	21	1	6.75
Mr J L Cox	3	8	5a	1	4.00

Also batted :—C B Llewellyn (2—84—75—0).

a Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Avge.
Mr S J Pegler	401.1	96	956	60	15.93
Mr C P Carter	185.5	49	458	26	17.42
Mr G A Faulkner	287	62	738	35	21.08
Mr S J Snooke	23	1	67	3	22.33
Mr G C White	25	2	94	4	23.50
Mr A D Nourse	209.1	59	519	20	25.95
Mr J L Cox	58.1	14	146	5	29.20
Mr G P D Hartigan	156	20	470	14	33.57
Mr R O Schwarz	174.1	16	628	18	34.88
Mr H W Taylor	34	6	73	2	36.50

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Sub-Committee's Report on the Well Question.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Chunilal V Mehta presiding.

The Commissioner reported that the Corporation had sanctioned the undermentioned works in connection with the duplication of Tansa main being taken in hand forthwith: (1) Removal of the villages in the Tansa catchment area, (2) Raising the Tansa dam, and (3) Earthwork along the syphons. With regard to the first item the Commissioner stated that Government would be addressed regarding the site to which the villages could be removed, etc., but it is not anticipated that any payment would be necessary during the current year. The hydraulic engineer, the Commissioner further stated, had submitted detailed estimates in respect of second and third items amounting to Rs. 4,14,000 and Rs. 1,70,000 respectively. It was not likely that during the current year more than Rs. 2,50,000 would be required for expenditure on those items and he therefore requested the Corporation to sanction it.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction an advance of Rs. 2,50,000 from the surplus cash balance.

The Commissioner informed the Committee that on account of the urgent necessity for proper inspection of food-stuffs in all markets, especially private markets, during the outbreak of cholera, he had directed the Superintendent of Markets to go the round of all the markets each afternoon to see that bad food-stuffs were properly destroyed.

Sanction was asked for and given to extra-charges of Rs. 54-10-0 incurred in June being debited to the grant for epidemic diseases.

The seventh report of the sub-committee of the Standing Committee regarding the question of filling in or hermatically covering wells containing anopheles mosquito larvæ, was submitted before the meeting.

The sub-committee in its report stated as follows: Under the Standing Committee's resolution of the 5th of June the sub-committee were asked to expedite their report in respect of the well at premise No. 235, Bellasis Road. The well has, on inspection, been found by the Commissioner to contain larvæ of anopheles mosquitoes although khajura fish have been introduced therein. As, however, the well is stated to be used for religious purposes the Commissioner recommended in his letter of the 30th of May that there should be a mosquito proof wire covering with a pump for ordinary use, and a trap door, which should be kept locked and might be only opened for the purpose of drawing water when a death occurred. Against this proposal Mr. K. A. Enti the legally constituted attorney of Bai Ruttonbai, wife of Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, has submitted a protest. The sub-committee understand that the condition as to the fitting of a pump and the use of the trap door in case of death only, was suggested by the Commissioner owing to a misunderstanding as to the actual requirements of the parties concerned. The sub-committee therefore recommend, with the Commissioner's concurrence, that in the case of this well the Commissioner may be authorized to require the owners of the well to cover it over with wire-gauze, allowing a trap-door for drawing water, subject to the condition that the work will be done to the satisfaction of the Commissioner and that the trap-door will be kept properly closed and in good order.

The sub-committee beg to submit here with a final statement of wells, which in their opinion require action. The Municipal analyst's reports in respect of the water of all these wells, obtained by the sub-committee, will be found in the statement. After careful consideration, the sub-committee beg to recommend that in the case in regard to which religious objections have been raised, the Commissioner may be authorized to require the owners of the wells to cover them over with wire gauze, allowing a trap-door for drawing water, subject to the conditions that the work will be done to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, and that the trap-door will be kept properly closed and in good order, cases in which a wire-guaze cover is not likely to answer the object of the requisition being specially brought up for the orders of the Standing Committee. With respect to all other cases mentioned in the statement the sub-committee recommend that the Commissioner be authorized to call upon the parties concerned to comply with the requisition of the Health Department.

On the motion of the Chairman the report was approved and adopted.

THE ARMY "TEETOTALER."

A Word to the Royal Army Temperance Association.

A correspondent who calls himself "Moderate Drunkard" writes to the "Civil and Military Gazette" on the question of the Royal Army Temperance Association. He says :—

To criticise the R. A. T. A. almost amounts to an act of insubordination in the Army, and to sacrilege outside it. But the R. A. T. A. annual report extracts from which appeared in the "Civil and Military Gazette" of 27th June, invites criticism from all those who, inasmuch as they are not total abstainers from alcohol, can only be regarded from the R. A. T. A. point of view as miserable outcastes. For that is the point of view upheld in this report, that total abstinence is the only thing that counts, and is the only test of excellence and efficiency in the Army; a "temperate" drinker is outside the pale. Here we have the Royal Fusiliers, who have more R. A. T. A. members than any other British Infantry battalion and as a natural consequence they win the Empire Cup two years running. Two other battalions, with a high percentage of members, have equally naturally the highest percentage of education certificates. The 13th Hussars, however, who won the R. A. T. A. Cup, persumably for the fewest "drunks" in the years, do not see to have done anything out of the way except to have fought at Balaclava. But perhaps this is the regiment which for eight consecutive months did not have a single case of drunkenness; a preformance only equalled by that of a Battalion (Irish 400) of Infantry which only drinks 28 gallons of beer daily. Truly marvellous! But does anyone except the General Secretary, R. A. T. A., seriously suppose that there really was not a single drunken man in the cavalry regiment for eight months on end? As for the Irish Battalion, I recommend the P. R I to improve the quality of his beer, and the General Secretary, R. A. T. A., to look at the takings in the wet canteen of the nearest unit, in the station. It would be interesting to know how many "drunks" were produced by this daily half hogshead, and how many non-members were available to drink it. But we are not told this nor why this battalion did not win the cup, nor how much beer the actual winners consumed daily.

The insinuation contained in this egregious report that regiments and battalions which have not a high percentage of R. A. T. A. members are no good at games and sports would be too contemptible to notice, were it not for the invidious and totally misleading comparison made by name between certain cavalry regiments to the detriment of those with the smaller membership. As for the reading rooms, dramatic clubs, teas, concerts, etc., supplied to members free, where are they? I have served for 18 years in England, the Colonies and India, and have never met anything of the sort yet. I have seen occasional free teas, which the General Secretary claims to have given to induce the men to muster for the annual inspection by that much travelled padre; and I have seen teas which were not free, on like occasion, and which members in consequence refused to attend; but beyond that I ask the General Secretary where there is a free R. A. T. A. reading or game room, a free dance, dramatic or sports club, and when and where a free "social" or concert has been given, available to the ordinary R. A. T. A. members in an ordinary Indian station? If he refers to the R. A. T. A. room, which each unit is bound to provide, he is making a great mistake, for such rooms do not be, and are provided quite apart from the R. A. T. A. and are used by members and non-members alike.

No one denies that drunkenness is a bad thing in the Army, or anywhere else, and no one denies that it has diminished enormously in the Army of recent years, but I do deny that the R. A. T. A. is responsible for that, except in a very small degree and I most emphatically deny that it is responsible in any degree at all for the educational, physical and military efficiency of the Army as it appears to claim. Further, I maintain that the R. A. T. A. is directly and indirectly responsible for a vast amount of humbug and hypocrisy among all ranks of the Army.

PREDECESSORS OF BOMBAY

A Study of the Old North Konkan Ports.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Teachers' Association Rev. A. Vaeth, of St. Xavier's College, read a paper on the Old North Konkan Ports, the predecessors of Bombay, before a large audience, Principal Nelson Fraser being in the chair.

In the courses of the paper Father Vaeth said

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Bihar is suffering from want of rain. Agriculturists are in difficulty.

During last week, the total circulation of currency notes in India, reached the record figure of Rs. 64,12,00,000.

The "Titanic" Relief Fund of Singapore, has been closed, the sum of £197 having been forwarded to the Mayor of Southampton's Fund.

It is stated that Mr. K. J. Saunders, B. A., of Trinity College, Kandy, is likely to join the Y. M. C. A., at Calcutta, in the course of a few months.

A Mahomedan Guard, Sheikh Mumtaz Ali, was murdered on the 25th of June at Basil station on the Rawalpindi-Kohat Railway, by a porter.

Arrangements are being made for the supply of anti-rinderpest serum to the Egyptian Government from the Indian Bacteriological Institute at Muktesar.

Mr. Maude now on leave will probably be appointed a member of the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa. Mr. Walshe will act for Mr. Maude until his return.

The Hon. Mr. S.L. Maddox, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, has arrived in Bombay. He will enquire into our municipal working, and will leave for England next week.

Work in the Rangoon Chief Court is said to be so much congested that an appeal is seldom disposed of in less than six months, whilst many are known to have run into a year or eighteen months.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa has already taken possession of 32 bighas of land in the vicinity of the village Dhakanpura which is situate at about two miles from the Bankipur Railway Station.

Mrs. Manilal Doctor, writes a Johannesburg correspondent, who has studied up to the Cambridge Local Senior Examination, has already commenced to assist in conducting the school at the Tolstoy Farm.

The s. s. "Circe" concluded her maiden trip the other day from Singapore to Penang. She is a new boat built for the Blue Funnel line and runs between Penang and Dehi, in place of the s. s. "Calypso."

The Committee of the Annandale Gymkhana Club, Simla, have decided to lay out a golf course at Annandale and the suggested course is now being arranged. It will probably be ready for play sometime about the middle of the month.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in India is to observe "Christian Families' Day" on Sunday, 21st instant, when every pastor of a Methodist Church is to preach a sermon on Christian family life, emphasising the duties of Christian parents to their children.

There is no doubt that a considerable amount of opium is being smuggled into Far Eastern ports. On June 17th, 375 lbs. of Persian opium was found in the Wharf and Godown Company's premises at Hongkong, in cases labelled "gum," and was confiscated by the Government.

Professor B. C. Chatterji, M. A., of the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, has received information by the mail from the Secretary, Chemical Society, Burlington House, London, that he has been elected a Fellow of the London Chemical Society on June 20th.

According to a local paper, the Allahabad municipality is waking up and a real electric lighting scheme is being prepared and is likely to be placed before the board in the course of the next few weeks. The lighting of Allahabad is by no means good and it will be a great boon to the public if we have electric lights and electric fans.

An Indian "cooly" was found on Saturday last, so it is reported, at the junction of Harrison and Strand Roads, Calcutta, with a warrant for the arrest of a Chinaman in his possession and he was promptly escorted to the local police station by the European Sergeant on duty. How he came to be in possession of an important document of this description is shrouded in mystery.

The Rev. Egerton Corfield, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society in the Diocese of Ely, and formerly Principal of the Christian College of Batala in the Punjab, has been appointed to the Rectory of Finchamstead, Berkshire—Patron, Mr. John Walter, a member of the family that has been most honourably associated with the "Times" since that paper was founded in 1788, by Mr. John Walter of that date.

It is notified in the "U. P. Gazette" that the wives, children, and servants of pilgrims, accompanying them on pilgrimage to the Hedjaz, are not required to take out separate passports or to pay separate visa fees, provided, that such dependents are named in column 1 of the passport granted to pilgrims whom they accompany. These orders do not apply to pilgrims proceeding to places other than the Hedjaz in Turkish territory.

Mr. B. Basu, the superintendent of the Zoological Gardens at Calcutta, is taking a 'busman's holiday in Europe, by visiting all the chief collections of animals. He admits having picked up valuable hints in Regent's Park, but he has also been much impressed by the arrangements at the Zoo at Clifton, and is going to copy a number of its innovations. The coats and general condition of the Clifton lions, Mr. Basu says, are very much better than those of any other lions he has seen in England.

A Nambudri gentleman of the Bhattatripad sect appears to have recently taken the ladies of his family on a railway journey with the result that several leading conservative members of the caste held a meeting and expressed the opinion that the orthodox family should perform the costly prayaschittam ceremony, failing which they would have to be ostracised. Men of the Nambudri caste travel by rail, but this would seem to be the first time Nambudri ladies have done so.

The experts have again been in Delhi on a short visit. I came across them while out for a week-end at Okla on Friday evening, writes the Delhi correspondent of a contemporary. It is almost certain that Okla will be taken for the Viceroy's country house. Okla with its water and green landscape is more English in appearance than perhaps any place on the plains in the Punjab. It will be with regret that we must give it up, after all the pleasant picnics, week-ends, rowing and fishing that many of us have enjoyed there.

A severe type of cholera attacked the school of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission at Manmad, Bombay Presidency, and thirty girls were stricken with the disease of whom thirteen died. Help was sent from Bombay on the 1st instant, and Rev. C. W. Thorne, Acting Secretary of the C.M.S., left Bombay for Manmad on Tuesday to render aid. Much sympathy was felt for Miss Harris, the missionary in charge, and many prayers were offered in Bombay for her and for the stricken girls. By Thursday the outbreak was stayed.

The story of the Darjeeling Masonic banquet prematurely reported in detail by our morning contemporary reminds us of an amusing newspaper incident in Bombay. President Grant of the United States was expected in the city and the official programme had been issued. The Parsee reporters were told off to be at Apollo Bunder in the morning. But they were working on a 'pool' system, one man doing the work for all, and they despatched their representative to the Bunder and went themselves to a club they maintained. Their representative returned to the club in time to give details of the arrangements made at the Apollo Bunder for President Grant's arrival, of the reception the President met with in the streets, the troops lining the routes and the crowds that collected together to watch the President's progress to Government House, to the reporters of the evening papers who wrote a thrilling narrative. The posters of the evening papers duly announced the arrival of the President. It was afterwards found that the President had not landed at Apollo Bunder. As a matter of fact, the landing was postponed till next day!—"Englishman."

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GRANTS TO RAILWAYMEN.

Extension of the Companies' Power Proposed.

At a meeting of representatives of the following railways in London, i. e., the East Indian, the Assam Bengal, the Great Indian Peninsular, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, the Madras and Southern Mahratta, the Bengal Nagpur, the Bengal and North-Western, the Rohilkund and Mahratta, the Bengal Nagpur, the Bengal Dooars and the Burma Railways, it was unanimously resolved that the discretionary power given by the Railway Board circular letter of the 8th September last to the Directors of the Indian Railways, relating to the grant of half a month's pay to subordinates for each year of service under certain conditions by extended to empower the various Companies to make similar grants to the supervising staff of railways subject to the like discretion; that the Directors of each Company represented at the meeting be recommended to address the Secretary of State separately to the above effect and that the question of the proposed revision of the Provident Fund rules be deferred for further consideration at the next opportunity.

It is understood that the various railways have addressed the Secretary of State in the above terms and that the reply to the representations may be expected shortly.

HIGH COURT—JULY 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

For Dismissal.

242-11—Tyabji D Co Abdul Tyab S & Hoosein vs S Jeetmul—Malvi,

86-03—Dastur Rupram Madan Gopal vs Y R Jankiram and another Dikshit.

229-11—Motichand—Ishwar Modi vs Tarachand Lakmandas and another—K Sayani.

229-11—Motichand Ishwar Modi vs Tarachand Land another K Sayani.

943-10—Edgelow R Narandas vs S Dadha K Sayani.

826-2576-10—Jam R D Sadhooram Tunsukhrai vs Harakchand Balchand—Payne.

677-11—Sham M H Mariambai Edg vs Mahomed Mulji Jeb S.

718-08—In Person P C Fernandes vs I D Fernandes Kanga and S.

436-07—Payne Dayanath Krishnanath vs D R Khote Jam R D, M J M Khunderao Edg Manch N Sh M H.

1154-09—Daphtary—The Indian Specie Bank Ld vs H N Vakil and another Payne.

587-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.

588-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.

589-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.

590-08—Daphtary Do. vs Do. Pestonji.

11-12—Mehta D—Karmalibhai Boojabhai vs N B Chawan and others—Jamsetji.

998-08—S A Tyabji—Krishnaya Subhaya and others—Narandas Kanji—Little.

1041-08—Ardesir—Ruttonbai widow vs Lakhmivahoo widow—Bh K G Payne—Captain Dastur.

556-12—Motichand—B Purshotumdas vs H Harmukhrai Malvi.

17-12—Ardesir Hormusbhai vs Jamnabai Shroff.

1015-11—Mulla Sukinaboo vs A K A H Manajiwala Manichand Jehangir Mulla.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON.)

Long Causes.

491-09—Little—Vithuldas Narandas and another vs Narotumdas Jethanram and others Dikshit.

733-05—Craigie—S. A. Wagh and others vs B. S. Wagh and others—Malvi

295-02—Payne P Vallabhdas vs Manekbai widow Little.

1012-11—Bagh B N C Dalsukhram vs S E Deweok and another.

25-10—Malvi Manjibhai C vs M Harakchand Jam R. D.

69-12—Ardeshir R Mulchand and Co vs Panachand Little

588-09—Tyabji D C J Khoobirm vs K Hajarmul Khai K. G.

468-10—Edg G W The Globe Mfg Co vs Asaram and others.

51-11—Motichand Keshowlal—Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Madhoji—Mirza.

574-07—Payne—Haji Gulam M Azum vs Mahomed Haji Essac Elias—Little.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

Summary Suit.

632-12—S B Mehta Bai Badridas B and Sons vs Noorbai Boodbabhai.

For Consent Decree.

737-10—Captain Devsey Hirji vs Tricumsey Jivandas K Sayani Captain.

641-12—Jamsetji M K Javeri vs A K Javeri Little.

Long Causes.

775-11—Payne K E Vegri vs I N Shaikhbhoy Nanu Patell.

912-04—Chothia F J Aga vs R T Mody Khunderao.

Short Cause.

177-09—In person B Virchand vs M Kuberdas Hiralal and Co.

Long Causes.

733-10—Captain Damji Heerji vs R Heerji and others Wadia Payne Little.

524-11—D'Cunha D P Mistri and others vs Bachubai widow and others Dadachanj D'Cunha D B Mehta.

745-11—In Person Bibibai widow and another vs Ahmed Esmail Nathoo and others Payne.

801-11—Nanu Mulji Kandas vs K Oomersey.

732-94—Mantri Saraswatibai widow vs C Gajanana and another Daphtary.

378-11—Pestonji N M Setr vs D S Garceywala Jamsetji 21-09—Mehta D S K Patel vs Chandrabhagabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co Mehta D.

159-10—Mulla T A K Mamajiwalla and others vs S Zafferbhai and others Bicknell.

1105-09 Jehangir G B M Vajeshanker Desai vs P Virji and others Daphtary.

776-11—Captain S B Bottlewala and Co vs A F Upper Bicknell.

1002-11—Hiralal Co C G Husen vs F Jaffer and others

101 11—Payne D P Mehta vs B Bhannubhai Edgelow.

47-09—Raghavaya Marianbai vs Ayshabai Edgelow.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

There is great fascination about the idea that in all colours there is a hidden meaning, and that we must go so far and no farther with colours if we would keep the law of vibration. Chromopathy well repays attention. Unconsciously, we make colour play a great part in our lives, but the more we understand it and make right use of it, the better for us. There is no knowing how many mistakes we make owing to our ignorance of the significance and value of colour. A book entitled "The Mysticism of Colour" (Rider and Son) lies before me ("Ambrosia" in the "World"), and to all who are interested in this really important subject I strongly advise its close study. There are now few people, presumably, who are not aware that we each possess a colour envelope, which is known as the human aura. We also know, happily, that the power of seeing these colour envelopes is only possessed by very few people. Could we all exercise it, life would not be worth living; we should be often condemned for ever, when we were but momentarily tempted. However, it is good for us to know we are thus edged, so to say, with colour which changes according to our mood, for the knowledge of the kind of atmosphere we are producing may occasionally keep us from giving way to passions. The consciousness, for example, that we are "throwing off," so to say, a green of peculiarly hideous hue when we are jealous, or that we are outlined in muddy orange when we are "out of sorts," is enough to keep us from falling into either condition. After all, it is within our own power to keep our auras fit to be seen if they are visible to any of our friends.

I do not quite understand—but this extremely interesting work explains it—about colour-harmony. This you can practise, we are told, just as you would a five-finger exercise. It seems to be according to what the author of this volume tells us, a kind of higher branch of wireless telegraphy. There is an octave consisting of eight words, life, health, wisdom energy—or peace (as desired)—truth, power, purity, and love. These are represented by the colours red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, amethyst, and rose. You just breathe quite slowly concentrating your thoughts and giving one minute to each colour-word, and, so it is said, you will feel a delightful sense of harmony within yourself, and, what is more, and perhaps of greater value, you will exhale an harmonious atmosphere. One need not necessarily be alone to practise this scale. It can be done when you are lying awake at night; it can also be performed while waiting for a train or sitting in the dentist's waiting-room, and when you grow more proficient you can do all sorts of things with colournotes or words. For example, if you feel unforgiving or if you are irritable you are striking discordant notes, so at once you consider what its opposite should be, and tune it, so to say. Thus, if you feel unforgiving you breathe and think rose-red, which represents love; in the other case you would think amethyst, which betokens serenity. I should say this is the kind of practice that would make one perfect. At all events, it annoys nobody, and it would become quite fascinating after a time. If one could only induce all the members of one's household to do it, what peace would dwell in our borders; what nice, agreeable folk we should all be! Only, if we all managed to become proficient performers of this literally chromatic scale, I am just a wee bit afraid that life might become dull. This is rank heresy, of course; nevertheless, is there any woman who can bear to think of living where no one ever got fractions or behaved tactlessly, or made a mistake or had "the blues," or was lazy or restless? Ugh! And now I suppose, if I could see my own aura it would be a mixture of the filthiest colours imaginable!

Imaginary creatures have a peculiar fascination for old and young. Mr. Belloc's Bad Beasts are still a surer delight. Lewis Carroll's Mock Turtle, Snark, and Jabberwock will never die, and now a wee person of three or four, Miss Joan Maude, has discovered for us "Behind the Nightlight" (John Murray), a set of the quaintest beasts who are surely destined to become pets in every nursery and prime favourites with children of a larger growth. The Hibbertoo and Lowdge, the Bulf-Coo, the Stickle-Jag, Bomblemass, and especially Kiddikee, who has nineteen legs and an ear on his tail so that he can hear things coming behind—a most useful possession where the traffic is crowded!—are surer of longevity than any who put faith in Professor Metchnikoff's theories. We are told that Joan's mother, who is a well-known actress, took down these descriptions in Joan's own words. I am sorry to hear that, because the beasts are far too elaborately word-painted for so small a person, whose "style" ought to be simpler at her age. But that all these odd creations of her brain are very real to her I can well believe. All children live in a world of their own, peopled with beings with whom they are on terms of perfect intimacy. Save among themselves, and then not always, they do not even speak of these folk, who, for all we know, may be actually visible and audible to children. We are beginning to understand more and more that there are things even on earth undreamt of in our philosophy, and that we possess powers and senses which from various causes we cannot use. "Heaven lies about us in our infancy," and possibly what is then called our imagination is something very much more real. At all events, it is a mistake to laugh at a child if it reveals to us what is hid from the so-called wise and prudent, or to jump at once to the conclusion that it is a born liar. It may be giving us a glimpse into a realm from which our passions have shut us out.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

As the mobilising date approaches it becomes increasingly evident that the manœuvres will drain the active service personnel to the lowest dregs, thereby accentuating the difficulty caused by the shortage of men. Many methods are being resorted to in order to conceal from the public the effect of the hand-to-mouth manning policy which is at the root of the difficulty. The naval depots and training establishments afloat (except that for boys) will be left something like ships which are manned with reduced nucleus complements, while in order to bring the detachments of Royal Marines to "peace mobilising strength," bootmakers, tailors, and even lamp trimmers will be sent afloat. When their requirements have been met the naval depots and headquarters of the divisions of the "Red" and "Blue" Marines will be left with barely sufficient numbers to perform "housemaid's" duties. The Admiralty are also sending out into the highways and hyways and inviting officers on the retired and emergency lists to volunteer for three weeks' service afloat, so as to be able to make a big show, consisting of six tactical units. This high-sounding phrase will not deceive those who are behind the scenes.

The objective of the manœuvres will be an attempt to land a raiding force, which will be represented by Royal Marines. This bare fact is sufficient to enable an "intelligent anticipation" to be formed of the scope and character of the operations inasmuch as the landing of the raiding party would imply successful strategy, or in the alternative a forced passage through the defending fleet. The manœuvres will therefore be based on an idea which admits of no misunderstanding as to its hypothetical meaning, especially having regard to the venue of operations being laid in waters which are spoken of as the probable cockpit of the next naval war.

A point of supreme importance was raised on Monday last by Capt. Fergusson, of the cruiser Warrior, in his statement of defence at the court-martial arising out of the collision between a German sailing vessel and the Empress of India, which was being towed by the Warrior. Capt. Fergusson, in effect, protested against a captain being placed on his trial for a mishap which was outside his immediate control, and urged that such procedure was "a slight against naval captains, who had always been willing to accept full responsibility for any consequences that might ensue through neglect on their part." There is a good deal to be said in support of Capt. Fergusson's objection to being arraigned before a tribunal of his brother officers for an accident such as he took every reasonable precaution to guard against; but on the point of questionable experience, Capt. Fergusson got out of his depth a little. It is the prerogative of the Admiralty, on the facts presented to them in the circumstantial letter, to determine whether a captain shall be tried for an error of judgment committed by one of his officers, and many captains have welcomed the opportunity provided by a court-martial of publicly vindicating their action.

The doctrine which Captain Fergusson advanced, therefore, is one to which it is extremely doubtful if the service generally would care to subscribe. Moreover, in this particular case Captain Fergusson's honourable acquittal in open court furnishes a strong argument that the interests of justice are best served by leaving the question of responsibility or otherwise to be determined by an impartial tribunal. It would be valuable to learn how far Captain Fergusson's dictum finds support among those who have been, or are now, in command of first-class ships of war.

The problem of the Pacific is one that will require careful study during the next few years, and may need in a few years hence a battleship squadron, or even a battle fleet, to assist in its solution. The Japanese, for reasons of their own, which it is not our business to discuss or dispute, appear to be forming the opinion not only that the British alliance is waning in its usefulness to them, but also that it may in conceivable circumstances stand in the way of a full development of their national aspirations in the waters of the Pacific. Although there is no present indication as to which direction any contemplated expansion of their Empire may recommend itself to their judgments, yet it is for us to be prepared to look after our own interests in all directions. Our fleets on the Western coasts of America and on the China and Australian stations at one time dominated every degree of latitude that the Pacific Ocean traverses, and they can be made to do so again if necessity arises, even after the Panama Canal is opened, so far as any pressure from the Far East may be felt. It is in these waters in fact, that a colonial-maintained battle fleet with all its auxiliaries would be most useful, and it may have been the possible future necessity for such a force that has inspired the thought of bringing it into being. And there is ample time to provide such a fleet, and any other naval force that may be needed to meet the new conditions, if our allies in the Far East deem it to be their duty themselves to dissolve the present alliance between us when the proper time arrives.

Although the battleship "Collingwood" made a magnificent score from her 12in. guns at the recent heavy gunlayers' test, and one which reflects the highest credit on all concerned, and especially on the two gunlayers, first class, Dimon and Williams, yet it does not so far overtop a previous record of the Orion's, as some of the critics have claimed. All these weapons are operated by hydraulic and electrical power; but it is obvious that some allowance of time should be given to the larger gun, even if worked by the same kind of machinery, since there is some man-handling of the charge and projectiles to be performed below, and there is a vast difference between handling a 850lb. shell for a 12in. gun and a 1,250lb. projectils for a 13.5in. weapon. We notice that one contemporary speaks of the weight of these projectiles as being 1,250lb. and 1,350lb. respectively, but these weights are new to us. Taken all round, the eight shots and eight hits in two minutes from the 12in. gun is only just a trifle better than eight rounds eight hits in 2min. 8sec. from a 13.5in. gun of the Orion type. Yet both are splendid scores, and speak volumes for the progress that has been made during the last few years in improving gun-working machinery, as well as of the advanced intelligence of the fleet-men who are stationed at the controlling levers.

General Allen, the chief of the Signal Corps of the United States Army, recently took a flight round the Statue of Liberty in a Glenn-Curtiss hydro-aeroplane. He states that in the near future 120 of these bat-boats will be purchased for coast defence, while the Army will have fifteen squadrons of eight planes, with 285 officers and 720 men. Five training schools are to be established. The original outlay is estimated at £800,000, and the annual cost at £200,000. If the United States, with no enemy nearer than Europe, finds it necessary to make preparations for aerial warfare on this scale, how much more important is it for ourselves, who live within a short flight of powerful neighbours.

The aeroplane, or gliding machine, has several essential defects which limit its military utility. It can neither hover over one place to observe, nor can it ascend or descend vertically. For years past we have been promised a machine which shall sustain its own weight without moving forwards, but the helicopters and winged machines so far tried have been failures. The "giropter," designed by two French engineers, Messrs. Papin and Rouilly, promises better results. It is propelled and sustained by a large two-bladed screw of novel pattern. The shaft and the mid-ribs of the blades are hollow, and the screw is revolved by compressed air, which is blown into the shaft and escapes tangentially at the ends of the blades, on the principle of the reaction wheel or Barker's Mill. Good results have been obtained experimentally, but it has yet to be determined whether the giropter will prove to be any more than a scientific toy. But any attempt to improve upon the present type of gliding machine is to be welcomed.

The present artillery time fuze, in which the time of flight is measured by the burning of a ring of composition, is a scientific anachronism which ought to be as obsolete as King Alfred's candle clock. Of the many devices invented to replace it, one of the best is Messrs. Krupp's clockwork fuze, which is claimed to be 20 per cent. more accurate. The Spanish artillery have recently tried 100 of these fuzes with such good results that they have ordered a further 2,000 and propose, if the trials are equally successful, to equip the whole of their artillery with them. Though the mechanical fuze is more expensive, it is pointed out that if it improves the fire-effect of artillery by 20 per cent. this is equal to the result obtained by putting 20 per cent. more men, horses and guns into the firing line, at an expense compared to which a few shillings extra on the price of the fuze is insignificant.

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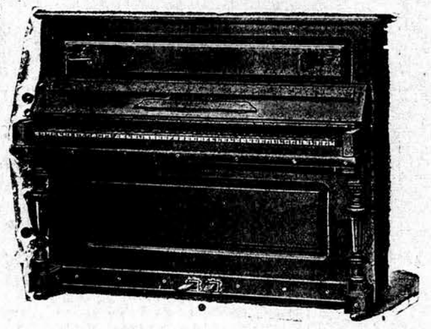
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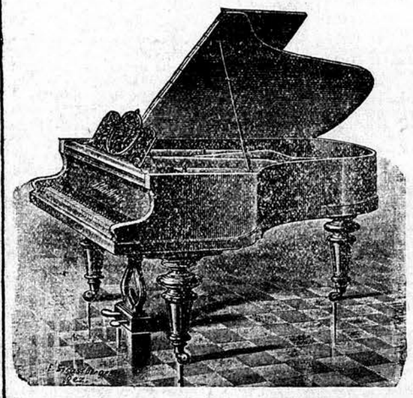
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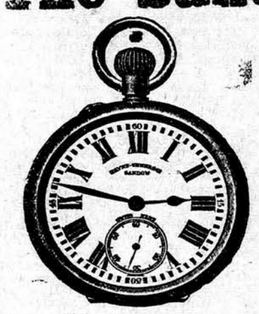

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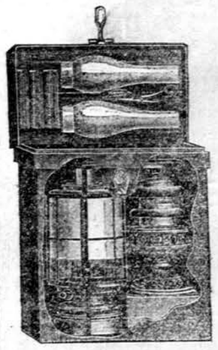

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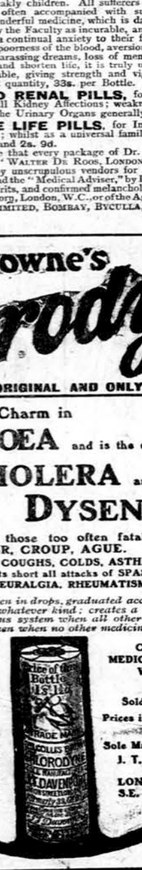

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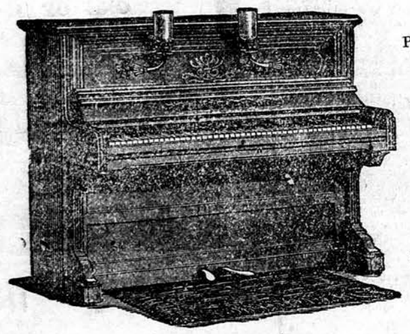

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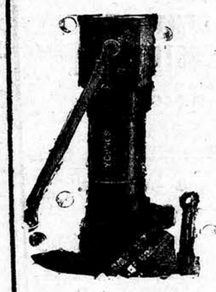

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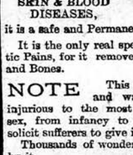

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